

The Hongkong Telegraph.

(ESTABLISHED 1861)

8291 三拜禮號九月七英港香

WEDNESDAY, JULY 9, 1919.

日式十月六 SINGLE COPY: 10 CTS. \$36 PER ANNUM.



REUTERS' TELEGRAMS.

EX-KAISER'S TRIAL.

FRANCE SURPRISED AT THE VENUE.

Paris, July 5.
The French Press is surprised that the Allied Tribunal is to sit in London for the trial of the Kaiser, as the Kaiser was France's enemy before Great Britain's, but the French public understands that France has had already the privilege of presiding at the Peace Conference.—Havas.

THE SONS' APPEAL.

Berlin, July 5.
The ex-Kaiser's five younger sons have telegraphed to King George placing themselves at the latter's disposal in the event of their father's extradition in order to spare him "such degradation."

LONDON'S TRIBUTE.

London, July 5.
The triumphal march through the Metropolis of detachments of the City and County of London troops was the occasion of a great demonstration by fellow-citizens, of pride in the deeds of their own men. Huge crowds walked the route from Constitution Hill through the Mall and the Strand to Tower Hill and greeted 20,000 Territorials, representing every unit. The Guards Band led the procession with its colours fluttering in the bright sunshine, along the route, three miles long. A hundred uniformed nurses from five great London Hospitals participated and were particularly enthusiastically received. His Majesty the King, surrounded by a brilliant staff, took the salute outside Buckingham Palace, where two Guards Bands played the troops past. Two cavalry bands were planted outside the Mansion House, where the Lord Mayor welcomed the troops. Within the city fifty other bands went in procession. Volunteer Cadets and V.A.D.'s lined the streets.

THE KURDISH RISING.

HOW IT WAS SUPPRESSED.

London, July 5.
Kurds, headed by Sheikh Mahmud, under the influence of Turco-Kurdish agitators aiming at the independence of Kurdistan and Turkish suzerainty, rose recently at Sulemaniyah, Southern Kurdistan. They overcame resistance and took prisoner five British officers and nine of other ranks. A relief column was found insufficient to accomplish the rescue of the prisoners, whereupon a larger force, equipped with artillery and including Indian cavalry, commanded by Major General Fraser, concentrated and advanced on June 17 against Bazyan Pass, held by Mahmud's forces. The pass is 3,000 feet high, with hills rising a further hundred above. The summit of the pass was captured at dawn on the 18th. The Kurds, unaccustomed to hill warfare tactics, suffered heavily and we slightly. The cavalry pushed on to Sulemaniyah and rescued the prisoners. Mahmud was seriously wounded and captured. The situation is now satisfactory.

LAWN TENNIS.

MRS. LAMBERT CHAMBERS DEFEATED.

London, July 5.
At Wimbledon, in the final of the Ladies' Championship, Mademoiselle Suzanne Lenglen beat Mrs. Lambert Chambers (the holder) by 10/8, 4/6, 9/7.

London, July 5.
There were 10,000 spectators at Wimbledon, including their Majesties. The final was most dramatic. In the third set Mrs. Lenglen led by 4-1. Mrs. Lambert Chambers reached 6-5 and was leading 40-15.

HOME CRICKET.

London, July 5.
The matches Gents v. Players, Notts v. Yorkshire, Warwickshire v. Leicestershire were all drawn.

PEACE TASKS.

WHAT THE EMPIRE MUST DO.

London, July 5.
General Smuts, receiving the degree of Doctor of Laws at Manchester University, referred to the greatness of the British Empire, which was in itself a League of Nations. At the Conference in Paris, M. Clemenceau had referred to our fourteen representatives as "Lloyd George savages", but they represented realities with no nonsense about them, and the British Empire, with its great political preponderance, was going to play an important part in the world's future. We had fought not only for victory but for ideals and principles which we intended to see triumphant. No country had emerged from the war so fat and rich as America, with her tremendous resources, and it was for the Empire to see that those resources were used to the best advantage to benefit Europe, which is in a very bad way. Turkey had long been referred to as the Sick Man of Europe, but the Central States, in his opinion, were in a much worse position. It was for this country to put Europe on her legs again.

BRITISH PENSIONS.

London, July 5.
The Minister of Pensions writes to the press with reference to Sir Douglas Haig's evidence before the Pensions Committee on July 1. He says the figures quoted referred to the past, not the present rates. He instances Sir Douglas Haig's statement of a Second Lieutenant being in sanatorium after sanatorium and the deduction that he had a balance of only £93 a year for his wife and children, and shows that the total compensation in such a case is £412 a year and the balance now £178 a year, apart altogether from maintenance and education allowances for children according to age.

REUTERS' TELEGRAMS.

GERMAN LAW-BREAKERS FEAR TRIAL.

A STAMPEDE BEGINS.

London, July 5.
The Allies' firmness in demanding the surrender of the German law-breakers has led to a regular stampede of conscience-stricken officers, particularly the men of the submarines. Many have already escaped to neutral countries, while others are hiding in Germany.

Although with the exception of Admiral von Tirpitz the names of the guilty have not been published, it is expected they will include the worst submariners and bombardiers of open seaside towns, illegal mine-layers, sinkers of hospital ships and those leading looters in Belgium and France.

DEARNESS OF FOOD IN ITALY.

POPULATION RAID SHOPS.

London, July 6.
Food and clothing shops at Milan and other towns were raided. One person was killed and several injured.

There were disturbances at Brescia. The tradesmen of several towns have considerably reduced prices, and the Government is taking stern measures against monopolists.

The Socialist parties disclaim responsibility for the disorders. A Rome message says the high cost of living has led to disturbances at Bologna, Florence, Ancona and elsewhere. Shops were looted and some people killed and wounded.

DISTURBANCES SPREADING.

Rome, July 5.
Demonstrations as a protest at the dearth of food occurred at Turin, Leghorn and Palermo.

The tradesmen at Rome have agreed to a 50 percent. reduction in prices.

MR. LLOYD GEORGE BACK IN WALES.

London, July 6.
Mr. Lloyd George has arrived at Oriccieth for a fortnight's complete rest.

HENLEY REGATTA.

DOMINION SUCCESSES.

London, July 5.
At Henley in the finals of the King's Cup for Allied eight, the Australian Army beat Oxford University, the time being 7 min. 7 secs.

In the Kingswood sculls, Private Hadfield (New Zealand) beat Lieutenant Nussey, of the Rhine Army easily, his time being 8 min. 40 secs.

EX-SHAH GOES BACK TO PERSIA.

London, July 5.
The Times says the ex-Shah has returned to Persia from Turkey and is at present at Kasvin.

ESTHONIAN WARSHIPS BUSY.

FOUR GERMAN CRAFT SEIZED.

London, July 4.
An Estonian communique states—
Estonian warships captured the fortress of Bolderas, at the mouth of the Dwina, and chased the German craft, of which they seized four. Riga is now attacked north, east and west. The cord is ever tightening.

OBITUARY.

SIR WILLIAM MACGREGOR.

London, July 4.
The death is announced of Rt. Hon. Sir William MacGregor. Sir William MacGregor was Governor of Newfoundland, Queensland, Lagos and Administrator of British New Guinea. He declared Queen Victoria's sovereignty over British New Guinea.

THE DIVISION OF GERMANY.

CONFLICTING VIEWS ON THE MATTER.

Berlin, July 5.
Rumours are being circulated in Weimar that there is a serious crisis within the Government regarding the new division of Germany. The views of the Imperial and Prussian Governments are conflicting.

FRENCH ARMY ON PEACE FOOTING IN OCTOBER.

Paris, July 5.
The Army resumes the peace footing on October 30.

MR. ASQUITH IN COLOGNE.

Cologne, July 4.
Mr. Asquith is visiting Cologne as the guest of General Sir William Robertson.



TIMES' WHIRLIGIG.

[This prophetic cartoon by Sir John Tenniel was published in Punch on September 27, 1870, on the payment to Germany by France of the indemnity of £200,000,000. The point of France's rejoinder: "Ha! We shall meet again!" can now be fully appreciated.]

REUTERS' TELEGRAMS.

THE TRANS-OCEANIC FLIGHT.

R34 NEAR ST. JOHNS.

St. John, July 3.
R34 was 400 miles north-east of St. Johns at 10 o'clock in the evening, Greenwich time.

AMERICAN CONGRATULATIONS.

Washington, July 6.
Mr. Daniels has telegraphed to the R34, congratulating the aviators on the remarkable achievement, which will serve to increase the cordial Anglo-American relations.

FRENCH REGRETS.

Paris, July 5.
All France follows with deep interest the voyage of R34 from Scotland to New York. A certain amount of disappointment is expressed, remembering that France once led the world in aeronautics.—Havas.

LATEST REPORTS.

London, July 5.
The R34 wireless at 8 o'clock on the evening of the 4th (Greenwich time), that she was over the Island of Saint Pierre, South Newfoundland. She has apparently abandoned the visit to St. Johns.

Later.
The R34's position at midnight was 59.40 North, 45.45 West. A message from St. Johns says a Handley Page machine on the 3rd left for New York, expecting to sight the R34. He hopes to reach his destination at noon to-morrow.

Later.
A message from Sydney (Nova Scotia) on July 5, says the R34 was fifty miles away at 1.4 (Greenwich time).

Halifax, July 5.
The Handley Page machine has been forced to descend at Parrborough owing to engine trouble. The crew is safe.

Later.
The difficulties the R34 is experiencing are strong head winds and petrol running short.

Later.
A Boston message says the R34 is in distress and has asked American destroyers to tow her.

VANCOUVER STRIKE ENDED.

Vancouver, July 3.
The general strike has been called off and the men have been ordered to return this afternoon.

AMERICAN DEMOBILISATION.

ARMY TO BE PUT ON PEACE FOOTING.

Washington, July 3.
The War Department has ordered the demobilisation of the Army by September 30 to a peace-time strength of approximately 233,000.

HUNGARY RESENTS BOLSHEVISM.

AN APPEAL TO THE ALLIES.

Copenhagen, July 5.
A number of fugitive Hungarian politicians have arrived at Vienna to appeal to the Entente to liberate Hungary from the domination of the Bolsheviks and to help the Hungarians to form a moderate Socialist Government.

GERMAN ARMY COMMAND DISSOLVED.

PREMIER THANKS HINDENBURG.

Copenhagen, July 5.
The German Supreme Army Command has been dissolved. The German Premier, Herr Hindenburg, has been thanked by the Danish Premier, Herr H. H. Hansen.

To-Day's Exchange.

The closing rate of the dollar on demand to-day was 3s. 6.11-16d.

The Weather.

Forecast:—Fair. Barometer—29.82. Temperature 2 p.m.—87. Humidity 2 p.m.—72.

HOUSING FOR EUROPEANS.

PROPOSED GOVERNMENT HOTEL IN KOWLOON.

A NOVEL SCHEME.

From time to time assurances have been given that the Hongkong Government intends grappling with the present acute housing situation by putting into operation a big scheme designed to meet the needs of all classes of the community. It was announced recently that the permission of the Secretary of State for the Colonies was being sought to the proposals drawn up, and that these, in their main features, have been approved. The whole scheme, we learn, will not be launched until the new Governor arrives, but the European community will be interested to learn that an important statement affecting them will be made in the Legislative Council by the Officer Administering the Government on the 17th inst.

Of particular interest is the proposal, which we hear has been approved, that the Government erect a big hotel in Kowloon, composed of a series of flats, which are to be let to European tenants. Residents, we learn, will be able to make their own arrangements with regard to meals or, if they prefer, may dine in a common dining room, which is to be provided. As to the location of the new building, which will be an imposing structure, it will most likely be on Salisbury Road, Kowloon, near the Railway Station.

The provision of such an establishment will no doubt be greatly appreciated by those who are feeling the scarcity of houses and the high rents prevailing, especially as the Government intention is to keep the rentals at the lowest possible limits. The public will await with keen interest the disclosure of the details at the forthcoming Legislative Council meeting. This, of course, is only part of a larger scheme, but we feel sure that, so far as it goes, it will meet with public approbation.

CINEMA FILM LIBRARY.

A suggestion that a library of cinema films should be established in England was made by Sir Arthur Pearson at a luncheon at the Imperial Restaurant recently to celebrate the exhibition of the film, "The Victory Leaders," at the Alhambra in the afternoon. The purpose of such a library was obvious, he said. Imagine what we should give to-day to see Julius Caesar riding through Rome with captives tied to his chariot. He suggested that either the film industry, as a whole, or some progressive firm, should make it their business to collect films of unusual interest. The victory film has been produced by Sir Oswald Stoll in aid of St. Dunstan's.

DON'T FORGET.

TO-DAY.

Victoria Theatre—2.15 p.m.
Comet Theatre—2.15 and 5.15 p.m.

TO-MORROW.

Victoria Theatre—2.15 p.m.
Comet Theatre—2.15 and 5.15 p.m.

GENERAL NEWS.

"SPORTING PARSON'S" PROTEST.
The Rev. Everard Digby, who is popularly known as "the Sporting Parson," and was recently acquitted by a court-martial, drew attention in an interview to what he alleged were the many irregularities in connection with the legal proceedings. "The irregularities in the taking of the summary were," he said, "hampering my defence by interrupting my consultation with my lawyers; going on with the taking of the summary when I was to have legal advice next day; interviewing witnesses before the taking of the formal summary; the method of identification; delaying the proceedings as by military law the investigation should have been made within 48 hours after the laying of the charge. In my opinion," he declared, "if the matter had not got into the Press I should probably have been in the Tower still, as many others have been, to my knowledge, for months at a time awaiting trial." The engaging of such an eminent counsel as Sir A. Bodkin by the military authorities had necessitated his engaging a counsel of equal eminence, and the proceedings had cost him nearly £1,000.

DIPLOMATIC REFORM.
Sir A. Steel Maitland, on behalf of the Foreign Office, made an important statement in the Commons recently on a resolution in favour of reform in the Diplomatic and Consular Services, moved by Sir Samuel Hoare and seconded by Mr. Clynes. In regard to candidates for the Diplomatic Service, he said that next year they would sit for precisely the same examination as for the rest of the Civil Service, with the exception that they might have to take up one or two foreign languages. The whole question of pay and grading had been settled. The pay in the Diplomatic and Consular Service was to be calculated on a scale which would enable the holders of office in those two services to live and maintain their positions properly. Broadly speaking, "the whole of the recommendations made in the report of the Civil Service Commission had been definitely decided upon with one exception. As to the amalgamation of the foreign Diplomatic and Consular Services, a Committee had been set up, of which Lord Cave would be chairman, and would have its first sitting next week. The future of the Consular Service rested to a large extent on the findings of the Committee. He hoped to increase the number of posts in the consular service in which no one but a British citizen was to be engaged."

GALLANT YOUNG REPORTER.
Mr. Hay Halkett, sitting at Woolwich Police-court recently at the opening of the proceedings, referred to the death of James Harvey Dale, a young reporter on the staff of the *South-Eastern Herald*, who, when mortally injured and in great agony, took his "copy" despatch from his pocket and handed it to a man, telling him it was very important, and giving him the address of the office. His two legs and the pelvis had been fractured by a nine-ton lorry passing over him, and the editor of the *South-Eastern Herald* observed at the inquest that the lad's conduct was such as on the battlefield would win the Victoria Cross. His worship recalled that young Dale had occasionally attended the police court professionally, and, describing him as a brave young fellow, expressed regret at his untimely death. Mr. J. Church (Kenish Independent) associated himself with the magistrate's remarks, and deplored the loss of a very promising young life. The representative of the *South-Eastern Herald* informed his worship that a proposal had been made by the secretary of the Press Club that a monument should be erected by the newspapers of England over young Dale's grave, and the magistrate expressed the hope that the idea would be carried out.

MANY-NAMED IRONCLAD.
One of the oldest ironclads, the late cruiser Egmont, one of the first armour-plated ships built, is to be renamed Pembroke shortly when she is recommissioned as an independent command and as nominal parent ship at Chatham. This will be the third time the old cruiser, which was built and equipped nearly 60 years ago at a cost of £286,285, has changed her name. As the Achilles she passed through the whole of her effective in the Channel Fleet and Reserve service Squadron, and then, when on the subsidiary list, she was selected for service as receiving ship at Malta. She was then renamed *Edinburgh*, and was then renamed *Edinburgh*.

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NOTICES.

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MR. PHILIP SNOWDEN

PRESS CONDEMNNS HIM AS A FIREBRAND.

We do not understand why Mr. Philip Snowden is immune from prosecutions and punishments that affect the lesser windbags of sedition, says the *Daily Express*. In 1915 we asked why the Government gave Mr. Snowden this immunity, the journal continues. That was when he made himself, as he did throughout the war, the mouthpiece of defeatism, the apologist for the enemy of his country—the enemy of civilisation. He breaks out again at the annual conference of the Independent Labour Party. He said, among other silly but perilous things, "We are no party to violence. If the revolution has to be achieved in Great Britain by violence it will come in that way because of the resistance of the old order to the new birth." Thus speak the Bolsheviks and the assassins. In other words, "I am a peaceful person. But if you dare to resist my determination to knock you down it will be your fault if blood is shed." That of course, would be merely absurd if it were not also a deliberate apology for revolution. He also said, "Armageddon has not yet been fought. There will be a new war of systems and classes." That is a deliberate incitement. Beside these his familiar apologies for Germany are of little moment. Mr. Philip Snowden is a firebrand, and it makes no difference whether he be a mistaken fanatic or a humbug. He ought to be suppressed.

yard she was renamed Hibernia. When the name of Hibernia was given to a battleship of the King Edward class the erstwhile Achilles had her name changed from Hibernia to Egmont. Some time before the outbreak of war the Egmont was towed back to England, and in consequence of the war she was utilised as overflow ship at Chatham in connection with the naval depot and hoisted the pennant under the name of Egmont. When she undergoes the next change to Pembroke the Commander-in-Chief at the Nore, and his staff and the officers and men of the naval depot at Chatham will be borne on her books. The present Pembroke has had her name changed twice during the war. She was known as the *Wildfire* at the outbreak of hostilities, and was then renamed *Edinburgh*.

TURKISH PEACE TERMS.

WOMEN'S CRY FOR MERCY.

All political and moral progress achieved by Turkish women they owe to the women of England and France, according to their own avowal. This is why they now appeal to the women of all the Allied lands to come to their aid once more in the days of Turkey's peril. We find the appeal in the *Constantinople Wakil*, signed by a large number of women of culture and high social position. Turkey is accused of crimes that have shocked the civilised world, they say, and confess that these crimes have been committed. But the responsibility for these crimes must be fixed in accordance with truth and justice. England and France, "whom we love and to whom we are eternally bound by covenant," were the victims of these outrages, the Turkish women say, as they disavow from the depths of their being any share of guilt. The crimes were committed by one party and by the men appointed by that party. We read then:

"Originally a small state in Asia Minor, through process of war we established one of the world's greatest kingdoms, and as the years passed, gathered under the aegis of our government more than fifty millions of Christians. We were always observant of the laws of war, having respect to the life, honour and property, and especially to the religious cult of the Christians. Sometimes through fear of God our soldiers on meeting a religious procession of Christians in Mussulman cities paused as a mark of respect, and some even joined in the procession."

"Women and mothers that you are, we appeal to your hearts that throbb as ours with mother love. In this terrible war we have lost more than two million of our sons and as many more of our people by the distresses resultant from the war. We desire to preserve their memory before the Lord of all the world in the esteem of men, and especially in the regard of the congress of great nations gathered in Paris. We beg that the Ottoman Government may be allowed to make its defense before that tribunal. Can a whole nation be condemned without a hearing? We know that you also have lost those dear to you, and we share your grief. Do not doubt that our sympathy is with you, and that we are ready to do all in our power to help you."

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THE SHANTUNG QUESTION.

JAPAN BRINGS PRESSURE ON PEKING.

The following is from a private letter from a well known person in Peking to one of the leaders of the present movement in Shanghai. It advises the local organisations of the pressure being brought to bear on the Peking Government by Japan.

"All the important members of the Chinese Delegation in Paris, viz., Koo, Wang and Wu are insisting on signing the treaty only with reservation, while Mr. Lou is hesitating between the sound advice of his colleagues and the instructions from Peking. Hu Wei-teh has never taken any part in diplomatic battle in Paris and his telegram pointing out the inadvisability of not signing the Treaty was engineered from Peking."

"I have had many consultations with responsible foreigners about the question of signing or not signing the Treaty and received almost unanimous advice of not signing. They all thought that China could get very little advantage by signing it while the Japanese promise of returning Kiaochow sovereignty to China are mere empty words, still enabling Japan to keep Tsingtau and the Shantung railways and the preferential rights. China can join the League of Nations later as a neutral and in making separate negotiation with Germany, she will have nothing to be afraid of from the defeated country. Germany is already in the position of a non-treaty nation with China, and it is not Germany's advantage to sign the Treaty. China should sign the Treaty, and it is not Germany's advantage to sign the Treaty. China should sign the Treaty, and it is not Germany's advantage to sign the Treaty."

still remain in Paris doing publicity work and preparing for the joining of the League of Nations. When the League of Nations meet, China can certainly bring up the Shantung question for reconsideration. But if she signs the treaty without reservation then the whole question would be closed and there would be little chance, if any, to redress the wrong. These are the general opinions among patriotic and intellectual circles as well as foreign residents in Peking.

"The days of the signing of the treaty is very near, probably June 27. The whole nation should now concentrate its energy to this question, all other matters can be adjusted later. Telegrams have been sent from Peking public to Mr. Lou Tseng-shiang advising him not to submit to the, unwise and involuntary instructions from Peking, and also warning him of the example of Tsao and Chang. Telegrams should be sent to the Chinese Delegation informing them that Japanese intrigue and pressure is forcing the Peking Government to instruct them to sign the treaty without reservation and also warning them not to follow the footsteps of Tsao and Lou. If more telegrams can be sent to the student organisations in Paris asking them to cooperate with us, it would perhaps be most effective. At the same time, public opinion should be roused from Shanghai to oppose the Government decision. The Japanese press should be told that the treaty without reservation is a demand for the loss of China's sovereignty. Germany is already a non-treaty nation with China, and it is not Germany's advantage to sign the Treaty. China should sign the Treaty, and it is not Germany's advantage to sign the Treaty."

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The Hongkong Telegraph

HONGKONG, WEDNESDAY, JULY 9, 1919.

THE GOVERNMENT AND THE RICE SITUATION.

Considerable interest has recently been focussed on the rice position of the Colony. Fears have been expressed from time to time that we may be faced with a serious shortage of this cereal, and there have also been suggestions that the Government of Hongkong should take early steps to conserve the local supplies and prohibit exports of rice from the Colony. People who suggest this as a final resort overlook the fact that the role of Hongkong in the rice trade is merely that of a transshipping centre. The Colony does not grow rice, although, strictly speaking, it would be incorrect to say so, as a fair quantity of this cereal is now grown in the New Territories. This is just sufficient to feed the New Territories, but not enough to feed Hongkong. The population in the New Territories is 100,000 and that of Hongkong about 700,000 at least. The position, therefore, bristles with difficulties. It would be a false step on the part of the Government to ban exports from the Colony, as such a step would serve as a boomerang to harm our trade and diminish our revenue. We are therefore pleased to learn, on enquiry from the Colonial Secretary, that the Government of Hongkong has absolutely no intention of either restricting or prohibiting the exports of rice from the Colony. Were the Government to prohibit exports, it would only mean that Saigon and Bangkok rice, instead of coming to Hongkong, would go elsewhere, for as a matter of fact rice can be stored in Manila, Macao and many other places, and it is to the interest of Hongkong that the Government should pursue that liberal policy in the trade, of the Colony which has helped to build the commerce of the place to the point of eminence which it enjoys. It would be a regrettable day when rice ceases to come to Hongkong for transshipment to America and other consuming centres.

Again, it must not be forgotten that by not prohibiting exports of rice from here we are always assured of our supplies. Rice may be very dear to-day, but that has been the experience with every commodity in the world. We feel this big jump in prices because it is the staple food of the East and, especially so, to the labouring classes. If exports were banned, confusion would become worse confounded, for the rice dealers would without any compensation put up the rates and this article of food would become so expensive that serious disturbances might result. We have seen what followed the stoppage of exports in Penang and Singapore. Riots broke out, the military was called out, and Martial Law was proclaimed. Singapore and Penang have recently lived the same experience. The Government of Hongkong, therefore, is to be congratulated for its policy of allowing the free export of rice from the Colony.

NOTES AND COMMENTS.

PHILIPPINE INDEPENDENCE.

If we are to judge by his statements in Shanghai, which were published yesterday, Senhor Quezon appears quite satisfied with the result of his Independence Mission to the United States. Whilst he was unable to point to any definite promise, he took the attitude that America could not refuse the grant of independence or postpone it indefinitely. He acknowledged the debt which the Filipinos owe to the United States in education and the teaching of love of liberty, and, by a happy turn of speech, he asserted that the people of the Philippines now want to exercise that liberty. The questions put to him with regard to a possible Japanese menace, which Senhor Quezon rather pooh-poohed, brought out the practical side of the question, and the leader of the Mission disposed of that by saying that whilst the Filipinos would not be able to fight great enemies, he supposed arrangements would be made for their protection when they had gained their independence. Possibly he had the League of Nations in mind. Be that as it may, we rather fear that Senhor Quezon is too much of an optimist and has more faith in human nature than some of us have. He would have us believe that there is no possibility of foreign aggression against the Philippines. We should rather think that there is need for taking all due precautions, anyhow. And the question is whether an independent Filipino State can safely look after itself. For independence carries responsibilities as well as privileges.

"GO SLOW."

In a statement made on his return to Manila, Senhor Quezon made the point that arguments are no longer heard as to the capacity of the Filipinos to govern themselves. Well, the manner in which the American Government has permitted the "Filipinisation" of the various Departments shows that the United States is ready to recognise capacity when there is evidence of it. But the process has to be a gradual one, and we should much doubt whether the immediate grant of independence would be quite the wisest or the most just step to take. American Congressmen, according to Senhor Quezon, are rather disposed to "go slow" on the independence issue, because of the present unsettled international situation. That reflects a sound outlook; these things cannot be done in haste at any time, much less now. The United States will have more pressing issues than the Philippines question in hand in the near future. And for that and other reasons we incline to the view that independence will not come quite so soon as Senhor Quezon has led us to think probable by his statements.

THE GERMAN SINNERS.

We said a good word the other day for Bethmann-Hollweg in offering himself for trial in place of the ex-Kaiser, and suggested that the Allies would probably accommodate him if he were really so anxious to stand in the dock. Now comes the news that the Entente are likely to thank the former Imperial Chancellor, to inform him that he will be tried, but to tell him that his surrender cannot exonerate the ex-Kaiser. That policy, if adopted, should fully meet the case. If we are going to try the leading men amongst those who deliberately planned the war, Bethmann-Hollweg cannot be excluded. He was the ex-Kaiser's right-hand man. He has, indeed, confessed so much already, for he says that during his period of office he bore sole responsibility for Wilhelm's political acts. The whole bag and baggage must be tried, and Bethmann-Hollweg, by making the offer which he has made, has only implicated himself further still. But we don't want any scapegoats—no "substitutes" for the ex-Kaiser, the greatest sinner of all. No one man, of course, is wholly responsible for the war, but if we want to put our hands on the group of men who were at the bottom of it, then we cannot do better than to fix on the ex-Kaiser and his former advisers, political, naval and military. So let the whole lot be brought forward for trial without further ado.

SOMEONE'S SHIPPIING LOGS. Statistics issued by the British Board of Trade, dealing with the shipping trade of the British Empire, show that the total tonnage of shipping registered in the United Kingdom for the year 1918 was 1,000,000 tons, an increase of 100,000 tons on the year 1917.

DAY BY DAY.

A MAN MAY EASILY MISTAKE HIS PREJUDICE FOR PRINCIPLE.

It is notified that public rickshaws will not be available for hire in the Peak district after 9 p.m.

Yesterday's health return shows two cases of plague (both Chinese), one of which was fatal.

The sailing date of the Admiral Line's s.s. West Munham has been changed from July 14 to July 16.

The s.s. Hinsang arrived here on the 8th instant from Sandakan with 32 saloon and steerage passengers and full cargo, timber and general.

The s.s. Kwaisang departed from Hongkong on the 8th instant for Straits and Calcutta with 200 saloon and steerage passengers and full general cargo.

The Empire Revue Company are leaving this evening for Singapore, where they will perform for about ten days. From Singapore the troupe goes to Penang, Rangoon and India.

A report has been received in Shanghai that a Chinese steamer, believed to be the Soon Chong, upward bound from Hongkong, has gone ashore in Bullock Harbour, but no further details are available.

Attending before Mr. R. E. Lindsell at the Police Court to-day, Mr. Leo d'Almada secured a remand for two Chinese whom he defended on a charge of illegal possession of arms. Bail was fixed at \$500 and \$100 respectively.

For being in possession of 6 taels of opium a Chinese woman was to-day fined \$150, with the alternative of two months' hard labour. Inspector Cashman said that the probability was that the woman had been imposed upon and engaged as a carrier.

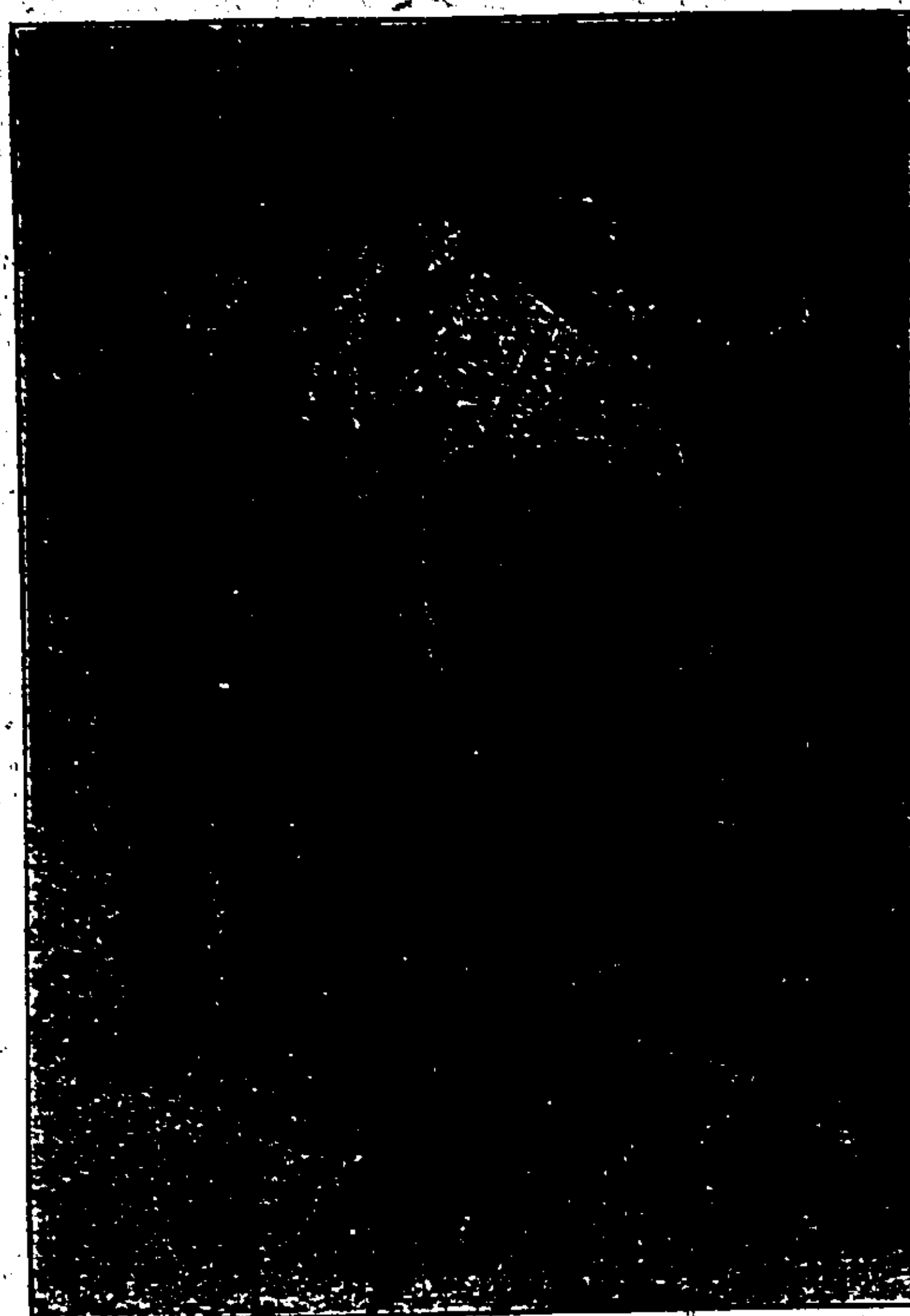
Preparations for the peace celebration decorations are now in full swing. Coolies are busy erecting flag poles in Queen's Road, Statue Square and the facades of the principal buildings in the city are being covered with a network of bamboo on which to hang lanterns.

Found at four o'clock in the morning wandering in a suspicious manner in Queen's Road Central, a Chinese to allay a lukong's suspicions told the latter a fairy tale of how he was returning to his home after an overnight game of "sparrows" at a friend's house. He had a chisel in his possession which was evidently used for some nefarious undertaking. Brought before Mr. Lindsell to-day, the Chinese was remanded, that he might produce the man whom he said had given him the chisel.

At 2.45 p.m. yesterday, an Indian constable on duty in Kennedy Road, took a professional interest in the proceedings of a Chinese who thought that he was unseemly. The Chinese placed a mallet, which he had purloined from a house in course of construction, against a lamp-post, and standing on it, he was able to reach the lamp. He removed the burner, mantle and chimney of the lamp, and was taking them away when the constable revealed himself and gave chase. Finding himself burdened with the stolen articles, the Chinese threw them away, but was nevertheless caught in the end. To-day the thief was sent to gaol for a period of three months.

Some private ricksha coolies think that they don't earn enough to live on. It was revealed in the case of one of these coolies, tried by Mr. R. E. Lindsell at the Police Court to-day, that his practice was to take his master's ricksha out and make money by taking on fares. At this game he was discovered by public ricksha coolies, who, aggrieved that an outsider should peach on their preserves, reported the matter to the Traffic Inspector. As a consequence, the coolie was yesterday arrested as he was taking up a passenger for Saiwanho. His excuse to Mr. Lindsell to-day was that the passenger offered him 15 cents as the fare from the Central district to Saiwanho. The Traffic Inspector alleged that the coolie had been caught at the same game on several occasions.

MODERN MODES.



AS SEEN ON THE FAMOUS RACECOURSE AT MAISON LAFFITE.

What is Worn in Paris.

ALL-MANNER OF FRINGES.

The question at the moment is not so much what is being worn in Paris as what is not being worn. As the thermometer rises, collars of blouses descend, sleeves vanish almost entirely, and skirts become shorter than ever. With the return of the big race meetings at Longchamps and Auteuil, Paris is once more becoming the centre of fashion, and there is no longer any fear of being requested to leave one's seat in the Opera because of being in full evening dress!

The most important note is perhaps that of the revival of the cape, black silk or satin being the favourite material. As to its form, the point about the cape is that it can have all forms, and generally succeed in producing an elliptical outline, because of its fullness round the hips and its narrowness round the bottom of the skirt.

PANNIER POCKETS.

This outline is also the favoured one for the skirt, which is as narrow as the 1914 skirt, and much shorter, distinguished from it, however, by its fullness round the hips, an effect enhanced by the pockets, which are of the pannier variety, and not intended to hold anything.

Black and white check which was the last fashionable word in January, is now vieux jeu, although the check motif is kept in panels of alternation colours.

Another dominant note is the extraordinary outbreak of fringes of every variety. Blouses are fringed, capes are fringed, and even "tailor-mades" are adorned with fringed tabs, fringed pockets, fringed collars and fringed hems. These fringes can be of rough wool, of leather, of silk, of fur, of anything, in fact, and are for the most part of the same colour as the dress.

The fringe note is repeated in the feathers of the hats. The single feather is rarely seen unless it be of the "glycerine" variety, and fastened round the crown of the hat so that the fringe effect is produced.

ONE-SIDED HATS.

More general is the edging of small aigrets round the brim or round the top of the crown, again producing the fringe appearance. The hats are of all shapes, mostly violently one-sided, though the toque variety covered with large artificial flowers and a long loose veil is increasingly seen.

Blue, in every imaginable shade, is the prevailing colour, while the really fashionable materials are georgette, foulard, satin, and last, but most important of all, taffeta, which is skillfully combined with fine serge and gabardine cloth.

There is no shortage of material, for, after all, with all the world wearing low-necked blouses, sleeves no longer than a shirt cuff, and skirts which scarcely come below the knee, there should be enough to go round.

MERCANTILE MARINE.

CHINA COAST CHANGES.

Mr. E. Kirby, chief officer, Kweilin, is on leave.
Mr. J. Maason, from leave, has gone supernumerary chief officer, Koonshing.
Mr. E. W. Tindall, second officer, Koonshing, is on reserve.
Mr. C. J. Fisher has been appointed second officer, Feiching.
Mr. P. Agnew, chief engineer, Tatung, is on leave.
Mr. B. MacIntyre, chief engineer, Fengtun, is on reserve.
Mr. J. Anderson, chief engineer, Tean, has gone chief engineer, Fengtun.
Mr. J. Maher, second engineer, Sunning, has gone chief engineer, Tean.
Mr. J. W. Wylie, chief engineer, Sunning, is on leave.
Mr. J. W. Wylie, chief engineer, Sunning, is on leave.

GOVERNOR-DESIGNATE OF HONGKONG.

WHEN SIR REGINALD STUBBS IS EXPECTED.

We learn that Sir Reginald Stubbs, the Governor-designate of Hongkong, is expected here by about the middle of August. Elaborate arrangements are under way for a right royal welcome to our new Governor.

Mr. J. Compton, second engineer, Irene, has gone acting chief engineer same ship.
Mr. J. Moore, third engineer, Irene, has gone acting second engineer same ship.
Mr. H. Hilt has been appointed third engineer, Irene.
Mr. W. E. Park, chief officer, Sunning, has resigned.
Mr. J. W. Wylie, chief engineer, Sunning, is on leave.

PEACE CELEBRATIONS.

A FOREWORD ON THE FIREWORKS.

The grand fireworks display organised by the Peace Celebrations Committee promises to be the finest spectacle of the kind ever seen in this Colony. A definite programme has not yet been decided upon but the following gives some indication of what will be shown over the two nights, Friday the 18th, and Saturday the 19th.

Opening Salute, 9th and 10th Maroons.
Camouflage burning of scows.
Display of Rockets, all sizes and varieties.
Water Fireworks.
Cross-fire of golden rain rockets.
Flight of large Bombshells.
War Signal Balloon with magnesium illumination.
Set Piece, "Over the Top."
Flight of Tourbillons.
Golden rain and cross fire rockets.
Golden rain wheels.
Set Piece, "Allied Shield."
Italian Colour wheels.
Release of large war Signal Balloon.
Mammoth golden shower wheels. Set Piece, "Union Jack."
Mammoth Tree Piece Design.
Niagara Falls.
Willow Tree Design.
Assorted Octopus Bombshells.
Aerial Artillery.
Italian Colour Fountain Battery.

Mammoth Set Piece "Bombardment of Zebrugge Mole," 300 feet long, showing battleship in action and the destruction of the Mole.

Set Piece, "God Save the King."

The display will take place about 500 feet from the Praya opposite Statue Square, where a large raft for the fireworks (now in course of preparation) will be anchored. As the large rockets will also be fired from the positions towards the centre of the harbour, parties who may wish to view the illuminations and fireworks from launches and other craft in the harbour are warned that they will not be permitted to approach within a certain distance of the operating base, which will be indicated later.

The daylight fireworks, also a unique display, will probably be shown on Friday afternoon or Saturday forenoon, or they may be kept until the Children's Day. The date of this feature of the Celebrations has not yet been decided, owing to the altered arrangements.

THE WATER DRAGON.

The Water Dragon is to pass through the Harbour on Friday night. This "Fiery Monster" will wind its way serpentine-fashion from Yau-mai, past Holt's Wharf, then cross to the Naval Anchorage, pass abreast of the Praya at Queen's Statue wharf and finish up near the Harbour Office. Launches and other craft are warned to give it a clear course and a wide berth.

THE MOTOR CAR PROCESSION.

Every effort is being made to make the decorated motor car procession, which is to form a feature of the Saturday programme, a huge success. As already announced, prizes of \$300, \$200 and \$100 are offered for the best decorated cars in the judgment of a committee, and every registered owner of a car in the Colony has been circulated on the subject of entering. The occasion warrants a complete entry whether it be for one of the prizes or for the mere privilege of making the procession a big one and something to be remembered. Entries close on Friday and Messrs. Shawan Tomes and Co's motor department are prepared to assist owners in the work of decoration. Those who recall St. Andrew's Day motor car procession will look forward to the Peace Celebrations procession with keen anticipation.

CHILDREN'S DAY.

It is part of the scheme to set a special day for the children. The heat of July renders a day-time function for the young folk out of the question in that month, and the distribution of medals may not be possible. The medals were ordered from the Canton Mint to be ready in time for the dates originally fixed for the celebrations, namely August 3 and 4, but owing to the advance of the dates to 18th and 19th July, it is doubtful whether the medals will be ready. A book of medals was ordered from the Canton Mint to be ready in time for the dates originally fixed for the celebrations, namely August 3 and 4, but owing to the advance of the dates to 18th and 19th July, it is doubtful whether the medals will be ready.

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APPEAL COURT.

APPEAL AGAINST MAGISTRATE'S SENTENCE.

In the Supreme Court this morning, His Lordship, Sir William Rees Davies, K.C. (Chief Justice), and Mr. Justice Melbourn (Eminent Judge) sat in Appellate Jurisdiction to hear an appeal against a sentence of two weeks' hard labour passed on Chu Chung-hi by Mr. R. O. Hutchison, at the Magistrate's Court, for alleged wilful beating of a girl, Tsoi Ha, with an instrument which was an improper instrument to use on a small girl.

The Attorney General, (the Hon. H. E. Pollock, K. C.) appeared on behalf of the respondent (the Hon. Mr. E. D. C. Wolfe, Q. S. P.) and Mr. Eldon Potter, instructed by Mr. P. W. Goldring, represented the appellant.

Mr. Potter said this was an appeal against a decision by the Chief Magistrate, whereby, the appellant was sentenced to fourteen days' hard labour without the option of a fine. He had been granted leave to appeal by the Magistrate. He would say at once, in order to save time, that his contention would be that the punishment was too severe in the circumstances of the case and he would ask their Lordships to vary the judgement, as they were entitled to do, by imposing a fine in the alternative.

His Lordship—You mean by that that you do not contest the validity of the decision.

Mr. Potter said that he did not contest any decision. He put it to their Lordships, on the facts, that justice could be met by imposing a fine. Their Lordships had power to make any order which the Magistrate himself could have made when he heard the case. The charge was one of unlawful assault within the meaning of Section A, of Ordinance 9 of 1913. It was not an ordinary case of assault it was peculiar in many ways. The girl in the case was a member of the household of the appellant and she belonged to the fifth concubine of the former. She was, what they called in Hongkong, a slave girl and, so far as they knew, she had no parents and the position as between the girl and the appellant was that he was in possession of the girl and as such it

could not be denied by the Crown that he has not the right to chastise her reasonably if she was in fault. It was not an ordinary case of assault in which nothing would justify such assault; it was a case in which complainant had the right to correct the girl within reason if she had done something wrong. Perhaps their Lordships knew that not only was that English law but it was the law and custom in China to a far greater extent as a matter of fact, than in English law.

His Lordship—In fact Roman Law.

Continuing, Counsel said their Lordships had to consider that the man in this case was an influential Chinese, had very large business connections, was a contractor to the Naval yard and that his career and business would be ruined if he had to undergo a term of imprisonment with hard labour and it had to be considered as to whether he was not entitled to the alternative of a fine. The sentence of fourteen days' hard labour meant absolute ruin to the appellant.

His Lordship—I do not know anything about that. A man is responsible for his acts and if he does wrong he is liable to be punished.

Proceeding, Mr. Potter said the only question was as to whether the penalty was not too severe. The statute of the ordinance under which the summons was taken out was confined to the Home act for the prevention of cruelty to children. It was absolutely clear from that section that that legislature was meant to deal with systematic cruelty to children. In the present case the girl was well nourished and there was no suggestion of cruelty.

His Lordship—The Doctor, in his evidence before the Magistrate, says her condition was very poor and that it was as a result of the beating.

Mr. Potter—There is no suggestion that the appellant had ill-treated the girl. The girl said herself that she was only beaten when she was naughty.

Counsel then referred to the Ordinance dealing with systematic cruelty and argued that there was no such charge brought against the appellant. It was quite clear that the act under which the appellant was charged was aiming at systematic cruelty which would be likely to cause injury to a child.

THE GREAT DAY.

("He only tells the truth by accident," was the character given to a boy in a police-court.)

We are hanging out the bunting,
We are letting off the guns.
We are standing all the neighbours
Home-made lemonade and buns.
We are showering handsome presents
On our William, lucky youth.
For to-day you'll scarce believe it—
Little Willis told the truth!

How it happened none can tell. But
None deny it did occur.
Let the rockets soar up heavenwards!
Let the festive rattle whirl!
Let us celebrate, delicious
With a joy that cannot die.
The day when Little Willis
Told the truth!

REQUESTED VESSEL RETURNS.

TO BE HANDED BACK TO THE JAPANESE.

One of the recent arrivals in port is the s.s. Tjondari. This vessel, which belongs to the Java-China-Japan line, was requisitioned by the American Government at Manila on March 22 last year. The s.s. Tjondari was then on a voyage from Manila to San Francisco, but was detained and refused clearance and an American crew placed on board, as a result of the American and British Governments failure to come to a settlement regarding economic agreements with the Dutch Government. The s.s. Tjondari was one of the large number of ships—eighty in all—which were taken by the Allied Governments under Japanese control.

The vessel at present is still under the control of the U. S. Shipping Control Board. She has come from America with a full cargo of kerosene oil for various firms and on completion of the discharge of this cargo and after repairs have been effected, the steamer will be delivered to the Java-China-Japan line at Manila, where the Dutch flag will be hoisted and the boat will be employed on her regular run between Java and San Francisco. The American crew will be substituted by Dutch and Chinese crews, which the Java-China-Japan Line are sending to Manila.

His Lordship—What you mean is that you do not come within this Ordinance?

Mr. Potter said the answer to that was that Magistrate could have dealt with the case as one of ordinary assault and the case could have been adequately met by the infliction of a fine. It was quite clear that there had been no systematic cruelty but that on the particular occasion, for which the appellant was charged, he exceeded his authority and punished the girl to an excessive extent. It would have been very different if the case presented by the Crown had been a charge of systematic ill-treatment of the girl who was in the appellant's custody. That was not the case. It was a case of a man who, on one occasion, had done something he ought not to have done, that was, he chastised the girl in a manner in which the Magistrate considered improper. In the girl's depositions it would be seen that she had admitted she had been accused of stealing on more than one occasion. The charge was that on May 22 the appellant assaulted the girl and that was the one and only charge which the Court had to consider.

His Lordship then referred to the fact that the girl had been beaten previously on several occasions and argued that the Court was entitled to consider that fact in deciding whether there had been systematic cruelty or not.

Mr. Potter—If your Lordship is going to find that there was systematic cruelty, I can only sit down.

His Lordship held that the Magistrate was entitled to consider the fact that it was not the first or second or third time the child had been beaten or punished.

Counsel proceeded to argue that such a thing could not be considered by the Court. A man might beat a servant on four or five occasions and then on the sixth occasion, being absolutely tired of her, lose control of himself and beat her excessively. There was no evidence that any of the subsequent beatings should be made the ground for a charge of systematic cruelty in any Court. Proceeding Counsel said that the appellant admitted he came home drunk and found another charge of stealing had been lodged against the girl.

His Lordship—If a man gets drunk and he beats a child, he does it at his own risk.

Mr. Potter—I have not said that it was right. The question is as to whether the sentence of fourteen days' hard labour is not too severe. We hold that it is far too severe.

Counsel then handed His Lordship a cane, with which the girl was beaten and His Lordship pointed out that it was full of notches. He thought Counsel would be very sorry to see a cane of that sort used on a child of his own.

Counsel argued that the man did not deliberately seek to cause the girl to be injured. He had only beaten her because he was drunk and he was in a fit of temper.

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SS.	leave Hongkong	Due Bombay
DUNERA	10 July d'light	26th July

FOR SINGAPORE, PENANG, RANGOON & CALCUTTA.

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Empress of Russia	Sept. 4	Sept. 22
Monteagle	Oct. 7	Nov. 1
Empress of Asia	Oct. 2	Oct. 20
Empress of Japan	Oct. 16	Nov. 6
Empress of Russia	Oct. 30	Nov. 17
Monteagle	Dec. 16	Jan. 9
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PACIFIC MAIL S.S. CO.

U. S. MAIL LINE.

Operating the new First Class Steamers
"ECUADOR", "VENEZUELA" and "COLOMBIA"
14,000 tons each.

Honolulu to San Francisco,
via Shanghai, Kobe, Yokohama and HONOLULU.

THE SUNSHINE BELT.

The most comfortable route to America and Europe.

Sailings from Hongkong at noon:	Arrival
S.S. "ECUADOR"	16th July
S.S. "COLOMBIA"	13th Aug.
S.S. "VENEZUELA"	10th Sept.
S.S. "WEST SEQUANA"	14th July
S.S. "WEST CONAB"	10th Aug.

These steamers have the most modern equipment including over-head electric fans and electric lighting ALL LOWER BERTHS & Large Comfortable State-rooms (all single and two berths only.)

The Safety and Comfort of Passengers is our first consideration. Special care is given to the cabin, and the attendance on passengers cannot be surpassed. Tickets are in charge with the Toyo Kisen Kaisha and the Canadian Pacific Ocean Services, Ltd.

For further information, rates, literature, schedules etc.,
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AMERICAN EXPRESS COMPANY.

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SEATTLE & VICTORIA via Keelung, Shanghai & Japan ports.
Cargo to Overland Points U.S. in connection with Great Northern,
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KATORI MARU (calling Manila) Sunday, 13th July, at 11 a.m.
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LONDON & ANTWERP via Singapore, Penang, Colombo, Suez,
& Port Said.
MISHIMA MARU Friday, 11th July, at Noon.
SADO MARU Friday, 25th July, at Noon.
(Calling Marseilles).

MELBORNE & SYDNEY via Manila, Zamboanga, Thursday
Island, Townsville & Brisbane.
NIKKO MARU Wednesday, 23rd July, at 11 a.m.
AKI MARU Wednesday, 20th Aug., at 11 a.m.

NEW YORK & HAVANA via Kobe, Yokohama, Muroran, San
Francisco, Panama & Colon.
TOYAMA MARU Tuesday, 15th July.

BOMBAY & COLOMBO via Singapore.

TENSIN MARU Sunday, 13th July.
TOTO MARU Friday, 25th July.

CALCUTTA & RANGOON via Singapore & Penang.
CALCUTTA MARU Saturday, 19th July.

JAPAN PORTS—Nagasaki, Kobe & Yokohama.
AKI MARU Saturday, 19th July, at 11 a.m.
TANGO MARU Saturday, 23rd Aug., at 11 a.m.

SHANGHAI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA.
INABA MARU Friday, 11th July, at 11 a.m.
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KAMO MARU Monday, 21st July, at 11 a.m.

EXTRA SERVICES (Marseilles, Liverpool, Antwerp, South
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Sailings from Hongkong—Subject to change without notice.

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TEIKO MARU	20th July
SHIRAKI MARU	29th July
SHINTO MARU	13th Aug.
PERIA MARU	23rd Aug.
KOREA MARU	10th Sept.
NIPPON MARU	25th Sept.

SOUTH AMERICAN LINE.

HONGKONG TO VALPARAISO VIA JAPAN, HONOLULU,
SAN FRANCISCO, SAN PEDRO, SALINA CRUZ,
BALBOA, CALLAO, ARICA AND IQUIQUE.

TRENCHE by TRANS ANDERSON ROUTE TO BUENOS AIRES.

Steamers: Leave Hongkong:
ARIZO MARU 14th Sept.
KITO MARU 14th Sept.
SUIVO MARU 4th Nov.

These are interchangeable with the Canadian Pacific Ocean Services Ltd. and the Pacific
and monthly Co.

Passengers may travel by rail between ports of call in Japan free of charge.
For full information as to rates, sailings, etc., apply to

T. DAIGO, Manager.
KING'S BUILDING (A)
Telephone Nos. 2374 & 2375.

JAVA-PACIFIC-LYN

FOR SAN FRANCISCO Direct.

S.S. "BINTANG"

Will be despatched as above on or about
Aug. 2nd, 1919.

For freight apply to:—
JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN-LYN
Agents.

CHINA MAIL S.S. CO. LTD.

FREIGHT AND PASSENGERS.

"NANKING" "CHINA"

15,000 tons, American Registry (10,000 tons, American Registry)
SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG FOR
SAN FRANCISCO
via SHANGHAI, JAPAN PORTS & HONOLULU.
"NANKING" "CHINA"
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AN UNSURPASSED HIGH CLASS PASSENGER SERVICE.

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UNITED KINGDOM AND CONTINENT

LONDON & ANTWERP

For particulars of sailings, passengers are requested to approach
the undersigned.

Subject to change without notice.

THE BANK LINE LTD.

SHIPPING NEWS.

GERMAN TONNAGE FOR AMERICA.

Washington, May 6.—By an arrangement which appears to have been acquiesced in by England, France and Italy, at the Paris Conference, the German ships which sought the asylum of American ports on the outbreak of war, but were seized by the United States Government when that country declared war, are to become the property of the United States as part of the German reparations. Thus the United States, which lost 350,000 tons by enemy submarine action, will acquire in lieu 89 German vessels of a tonnage of 654,000. While the report has not been officially confirmed both the State Department and the Shipping Board not yet having been advised of this action said to have been taken in Paris, it is in all probability correct, as it is in line with American plans and the policy of the Administration. The German vessels seized by the Allies during the war, were passed through prize courts and condemned as lawful prize of war and awarded to their captors, but the German ships from 1914 to 1917 when the United States was neutral, were not interned but were simply voluntarily lying in American ports, which they were entitled to do. When the States declared war against Germany many of the vessels were placed in the American service. The question of the disposition of these ships, it is learned here, has been discussed by the Peace Delegates, the Allies holding that they should be distributed among the belligerents in proportion to their tonnage, while the Americans have insisted that inasmuch as the Allies have the vessels which their Prize Courts awarded to them, those seized by the United States have the same international status as if they had been condemned by decree of the American Prize Court, and therefore properly have become the property of the American Government. If the German ships now under the American flag were distributed among the Powers proportionately to their war losses, England would of course secure the bulk of the tonnage and America practically nothing. The vessels in question include the Leviathan, Amerika, George Washington, President Lincoln, and other equally fine vessels. The decision reported to have been reached in Paris is extremely gratifying to the Shipping Board, as it gives them for immediate use, as soon as the American troops have been brought back from France, some of the largest vessels afloat for passenger and freight service. It is expected that as soon as necessary repairs and alterations are made, they will be placed on the Transatlantic route in competition with the fast ships of British lines, and an appeal will be made to Americans to be patriotic and patronize vessels sailing under the American flag rather than those of foreign nations. Some of the ships will be used in the South American trade to increase and improve the existing communication as Americans are eagerly looking forward to developing their commerce with South America which they believe is one of the great markets of the future, especially now that the German monopoly in so many of the South American countries has been broken and the dollar exchange as a result of the war and the establishment of branches of American banks has to a large extent supplanted the sterling exchange.

PILOTS' NEW CHARTER.

The United Kingdom Pilots' Association has received information that at the suggestion of the Admiralty the Board of Trade, in licensing pilots, will apply the recently established rule under which the master of a British ship must be British born, and the son of British subjects. There was to be a pilots' conference at Hull on June 17, 18, and 19, under the presidency of Alderman Michael Joyce, ex-M.P. for Limerick and it was expected that they would demand the establishment of a system of general compulsory pilotage. Concessions were made by the Pilotage Act of 1913, the full value of which has not yet been fully realized, but the association want to be in a position to give more punch to their arguments. In recent months they have got into touch with the International Federation of Seafarers of which Mr. H. W. Wilson, M.P., is president, and the country and ship owners' associations.

SHIPPING.

C. N. C.

CHINA NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

SAILINGS SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

For Swatow & Singapore

Steamer	From	Expected on or about	Will leave on or about	To
SWATOW & SINGAPORE	Chianan	10th July at noon	10th July at 4 p.m.	Swatow
SHANGHAI	Sunang	10th July at 4 p.m.	11th July at 4 p.m.	Swatow
W'WEL, CHEFOO & TTSIN	Kueichow	11th July at 4 p.m.	13th July at 4 p.m.	Swatow
SHANGHAI & TSINGTAO	Kwangse	13th July at 4 p.m.	15th July at 4 p.m.	Swatow
SHANGHAI	Sinkiang	15th July at 4 p.m.	17th July at 4 p.m.	Swatow
MANILA, CEBU & ILOILO	Taming	15th July at 3 p.m.	17th July at 3 p.m.	Swatow
SHANGHAI	Sulyang	17th July at noon	19th July at noon	Swatow

SHANGHAI LINE—PASSENGERS, MAILS AND CARGO.
Excellent Saloon accommodation amidships. Electric Light and Fans in Saloon and State-rooms. Regular schedule service between Canton, Hongkong and Shanghai (thrice weekly) and Tientsin (weekly), taking cargo on through Bills of Lading to all Yangtze and Northern China Ports. Passengers are landed in Shanghai avoiding the inconvenience of transshipment at Woosung.

BANGKOK LINE—Weekly service to and from Bangkok via Swatow.

For Freight or Passage apply to:
BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE.
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Telephone No. 36.
Hongkong July 9, 1919.

JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN LIJN.

Regular Fortnightly Service between CHINA and JAPAN.

Steamer	From	Expected on or about	Will leave on or about	To
Tjibodas	Java	in port	16th July	20th July
Tjipanas	Japan	16th July	18th July	Java
Tjini	Java	18th July	20th July	Japan

The steamers are all fitted throughout with electric light, and have accommodation for a limited number of saloon-passengers. All steamers carry a duly qualified surgeon. Cargo taken at through rates to all ports in Netherlands-India and Australia.

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Regular Service of Fast, High Class Coast Steamers having good accommodation for First Class Passengers. Electric Light and Fans in state-rooms and Saloon and Excellent Cuisine.

FOR SWATOW, AMOY AND FOOSHOW AND RETURN (Occupying 9 to 10 days)

Steamships	Captain	Leaving
Haitas	A. H. Stewart	THUR. 10th July at 1 p.m.
Quinoneburg	Medina	FRI. 15th July at 11 a.m.
Haihong	J. W. Evans	FRI. 18th July at 1 p.m.

For Amoy Passengers only.

Arrivals and Departures from the Company's Wharf (near Blake Pier).

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General Managers.

INDO-CHINA STEAM NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

Projected Sailings from Hongkong.—(Subject to Alteration).

For Steamship

Steamship	On
SHANGHAI	Thur. 10th July at 7 p.m.
SHANGHAI	Thur. 10th July at 7 p.m.
SHANGHAI	Fri. 11th July at 7 p.m.
SHANGHAI	Fri. 11th July at 8 a.m.
MANILA	Fri. 11th July at 3 p.m.
MANILAN	Wed. 16th July at noon
MANILA	Fri. 18th July at 3 p.m.
STRAITS & Calcutta	Fri. 18th July at 3 p.m.

CALCUTTA LINE.—This line has now been re-organized and effects regular sailings to Calcutta via Singapore and Penang.

Sailings from Calcutta steamers proceed via Straits and Hongkong to Japan, occasionally calling at Shanghai.

All steamers have excellent passenger accommodation, are fitted with electric light and fans and carry a fully qualified surgeon.

SHANGHAI LINE.—Sailings approximately every two days between Canton and Shanghai, stopping at Swatow. Passengers on this line have a direct route of passage to Canton, and through tickets can be obtained for Northern and Southern Ports via Shanghai. Through bills of lading are issued to all Northern and Southern Ports.

MANILA LINE.—Sailings approximately every two days between Hongkong and Manila by vessels with good passenger accommodation, sailings from both ports every Friday.

HAIKONG LINE.—Sailings approximately every two days between Hongkong and Haikong, stopping at Swatow.

BORNEO LINE.—One sailing per month between Hongkong and Sandakan via Sumatra, stopping at Swatow.

CARGO.—Cargo taken on through Bills of Lading for Koda, Java, Japan, Japan, Japan and India. Through bills of lading are issued for March to October between Hongkong and Tientsin calling at Swatow and Chien.

Under Straits Government Passport Regulations.
All European Passengers, leaving the Colony for Straits Settlement, are required to produce on arrival at destination passports with their Photographs and description affixed thereto.

For Freight or passage, apply to
JARDINE MATHESON & CO., LTD.
Telephone No. 215. General Managers.

KONINKLYKE PAKETVAART MAATSCHAPPY

(Royal Packet Navigation Co. of Batavia)

THE STEAMSHIP "VAN WAERWYCK"

will be despatched on the 14th July, to—
Singapore, Penang and Belawan Deli.

This vessel offers excellent cabin accommodation for saloon passengers.

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OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA.

SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.
LONDON & ANTWERP—Monthly direct service via Singapore and Port Said.

"AMAZON MARU" ... End of July.
"ALTAI MARU" ... Middle of August.

GENOA & BOMBAY—Monthly service. Taking cargo on through Bills of Lading with transhipment at Bombay to Co.'s steamer.

"SAIGON MARU" ... Saturday, 12th July.
BUENOS AIRES—Rio de Janeiro, Santos, Mauritius, Durban and Cape Town via Singapore.

"HAWAII MARU" ... Sunday, 15th July.
BOMBAY & COLOMBO—Regular fortnightly service via Spore.

"SAIGON MARU" ... Saturday, 12th July.
SAIGON, BANGKOK & SINGAPORE—Regular Monthly Service.

"SHISEN MARU" ... Saturday, 12th July.
SYDNEY & MELBOURNE—Monthly service calling at AUCTION, LAND, N. Z. and ADELAIDE.

"KOBOS MARU" ... Saturday, 12th July.
VICTORIA & VANCOUVER—Tacoma via Manila, Keelung, Shanghai, Nagasaki, Moji, Kobe, Yokkaichi & Yokohama.

"CHICAGO MARU" ... Friday, 11th July.
"MANILA MARU" ... Saturday, 19th July.

HAIPHONG—Three times a month service.
KEELUNG, TAKAO via SWATOW & AMOY—These steamers have excellent accommodation for 1st and 2nd class saloon passengers and will arrive at and depart from the O. S. K. wharf, near the Harbour Office.

TAKAO via SWATOW & AMOY. Thursday, 17th July.
KEELUNG via SWATOW & AMOY. Sunday, 13th July.

"KALIO MARU" ... Sunday, 13th July.
JAPAN PORTS—Moji, Kobe, Yokkaichi & Yokohama.

For sailing dates and further particulars please apply to—
Y. YASUDA, Manager.

Tel. No. 744 and 745 No. 1, Queen's Building.

Y. K. K.

YAMASHITA KISEN KAISHA.

(THE YAMASHITA STEAMSHIP CO., LTD.)

NANYO MARU No. 1

NANYO MARU No. 2

NANYO MARU No. 3

SODECAURA MARU.

KYODO MARU No. 13

TAMON MARU No. 1

ASOSAN MARU.

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REGULAR SERVICE FOR
FREIGHT BETWEEN

HONGKONG

BANGKOK

and/or

SINGAPORE.

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Top Floor, King's Building.



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KUHARA TRADING CO., LTD.

(Shipping Department).

HEAD OFFICE (KOBÉ).

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Taking Cargo on through Bills of Lading to Pacific Coast Japan, China, India, Java, North and South America, also to Mediterranean.

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M. HASHIMOTO,

General Agents.

Telephone No. 2108.

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PACIFIC STEAMSHIP CO.

TRANS-PACIFIC FREIGHT SERVICE.

Operating the following U. S. Shipping Board Steamers.

S.S. "WEST MUNHAM"

will be despatched on or about July 16th.

For SEATTLE, TACOMA & PORTLAND.

For SEATTLE, TACOMA, VICTORIA, VANCOUVER.

"WESTERN KNIGHT" ... About August 15th.

"ELDRIDGE" ... "15th.

"WEST ISLAY" ... Late August.

"HEPPBURN" ... Middle Sept.

For PORTLAND direct.

"WEST CELINA" ... About August 15th.

THROUGH BILLS OF LADING ISSUED TO OVERLAND COUNTRY POINTS.

FOR FREIGHT AND PARTICULARS APPLY TO

THE ADMIRAL LINE

JOHN W. GORMAN, GENERAL AGENT.

Telephone No. 2177 & 2178 5th Floor, Royal Exchange.

SHIPPING.

THE DOLLAR S. S. LINE.

SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG FOR

VANCOUVER

via MANILA & SHANGHAI

STEAMER "BESSIE DOLLAR" SAILING DATE.

FOR SAN FRANCISCO.

U.S.B. "CADARETTA" ... about 17th July.

"TANCRED" ... 30th July.

Through Bills of Lading issued to all parts of United States or Canada.

For particulars for freight apply to—

THE ROBERT DOLLAR CO.

GENERAL POST OFFICE BUILDING

TEL. 795.

THIRD FLOOR

792.

AMERICAN & ORIENTAL LINE

For New York via Panama

Canal.

S.S. CAELIC PRINCE

Will be despatched for the above port on the 25th July.

For freight and further particulars apply to

THE BANK LINE LIMITED

Agents.

VESSELS LOADING AND TO LOAD.

Destination.	Vessel's Name.	For Freight Apply To.	To be Despatched.
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JAPAN AND COAST PORTS.

Sydney and Melbourne	Kohso M.	O. S. K.	9, July
Swatow and Singapore	Chinhua	B. & S.	10, July
Shanghai	Hangsang	J. M. Co.	10, July
Swatow, Amoy and Foochow	Haitan	D. L. Co.	10, July
Shanghai	Kwongsang	J. M. Co.	10, July
Shanghai	Sunning	B. & S.	10, July
Shanghai	Wingsang	J. M. Co.	11, July
Welshwei, Chefoo & Tientsin	Kueichow	B. & S.	11, July
Haiphong	Taksang	J. M. Co.	11, July
Manila	Loongsang	J. M. Co.	11, July
Genoa	Saigon M.	O. S. K.	12, July
Saigon, Bangkok & Singapore	Shisen	O. S. K.	12, July
Keelung via Swatow and Amoy	Kaijo M.	O. S. K.	13, July
Shanghai and Tsingtao	Kwanse	B. & S.	13, July
Shanghai	Dilwara	M. M. Co.	14, July
Shanghai	Taming	B. & S.	15, July
Shanghai	Sinkiang	B. & S.	15, July
Swatow, Amoy and Foochow	Quinnabang	J. L. Co.	15, July
Sandakan	Hinsang	J. M. Co.	16, July
Shanghai	Suiyang	B. & S.	17, July
Swatow, Amoy and Foochow	Haihong	D. L. Co.	18, July
Straits and Calcutta	Chaksang	J. M. Co.	18, July
Manila	Yuenang	J. M. Co.	18, July
Japan Ports	Aki M.	N. Y. K.	19, July
Calcutta via Ports	Calcutta M.	N. Y. K.	19, July
Java	Tirpanes	J.C.I.	20, July
Spore, Penang, Rangoon & Ceylon	Japan	M. M. Co.	22, July
Bombay and Colombo	Totomi M.	N. Y. K.	25, July

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Dock Owners, Ship Builders, Marine and Land Engineers, Boiler Makers.

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ACETYLENE CUTTING AND WELDING FOR SHIP AND BOILER REPAIR.

Modern up-to-date plant operated by our own specially trained

workmen under expert European supervision.

All classes of light steel work manufactured by the above process.

Tanks, Drums, Ventilators, Pipes, &c. &c.

THE DIMENSIONS OF DOCKS AND ALIENS ARE AS FOLLOWS—

NAME OF DOCK OR ALIEN	LENGTH OF DOCK OR ALIEN	BREADTH OF DOCK OR ALIEN	DEPTH OF DOCK OR ALIEN	TYPE OF DOCK OR ALIEN
KOWLOON	1,000	100	10	Concrete
Wh. 1 Dock, Kowloon	1,000	100	10	Concrete
Wh. 2 Dock, Kowloon	1,000	100	10	Concrete
Wh. 3 Dock, Kowloon	1,000	100	10	Concrete
Wh. 4 Dock, Kowloon	1,000	100	10	Concrete
Wh. 5 Dock, Kowloon	1,000	100	10	Concrete
Wh. 6 Dock, Kowloon	1,000	100	10	Concrete
Wh. 7 Dock, Kowloon	1,000	100	10	Concrete
Wh. 8 Dock, Kowloon	1,000	100	10	Concrete
Wh. 9 Dock, Kowloon	1,000	100	10	Concrete
Wh. 10 Dock, Kowloon	1,000	100	10	Concrete
Wh. 11 Dock, Kowloon	1,000	100	10	Concrete
Wh. 12 Dock, Kowloon	1,000	100	10	Concrete
Wh. 13 Dock, Kowloon	1,000	100	10	Concrete
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Wh. 63 Dock, Kowloon	1,000	100	10	Concrete
Wh. 64 Dock, Kowloon	1,000	100	10	Concrete
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Wh. 100 Dock, Kowloon	1,000	100	10	Concrete

HEAD OFFICE: KOWLOON.

Telephone No. K. 55.

Please address enquiries to the above.

MOVEMENTS OF STEAMERS.

The N. Y. K. s.s. KAMO M. (European Line) left London for this port via the Suez Canal on the 14th June, and is expected here on the 30th July.

The N. Y. K. s.s. SEINGO MARU (Calcutta Line) left Calcutta for this port via Singapore on the 23rd June, and is expected here on the 14th July.

The N. Y. K. s.s. KAIFUKU M. (Bomb

REMEMBER
TEL. No. 977
FOR

MERCURY GARAGE

THE MOST
MODERN
CARS IN
TOWN.

THE SPEAKER—AFTER 35,840 SPEECHES.

MR. LOWTHER'S
CONFIDENCES.

The Speaker was the principal guest recently at the annual dinner of the Parliamentary Press Gallery held in one of the dining rooms of the House of Commons under the presidency of Mr. F. Peppitt.

Mr. Lowther, responding to the toast of his health, proposed by Mr. Harry Jones, said that members of the House of Commons owed a debt of gratitude to the members of the Press Gallery. In the old days before there was a Press Gallery, the Pressmen used to write the members' speeches, and he believed Dr. Johnson composed far more speeches than he ever heard.

The members of the Press Gallery put into readable shape the sentences which fell from the lips of Members. They were not so perfectly framed as they ought to be, and if they appeared as they were delivered they would form humorous, if not very literal, literature.

It was now 36 years since he entered the House of Commons, and there were only two or three Members who were senior to himself. He had been Speaker for 14 years, and he felt that his time was soon drawing to a close. Taking an average, he estimated that he had heard 35,840 speeches.

He thought it a marvel that he had survived such a volume of oratory. (Laughter.) He was bound to confess that reports of Parliamentary speeches did not form any part of his light reading.

When he wanted to indulge in works of fiction he looked to other sources than reports of the speeches in our modern House of Commons. There were three golden rules for Parliamentary speakers: "Stand up. Speak up. Shut up."

In the course of the evening Mr. Jno. Martin, of the Daily Telegraph was presented with a very handsome silver salver from his confreres in the Press gallery, of which he has served as chairman of the Committee, on his retirement.

The toast of the health of Capt. Carpenter, V.C., was proposed by the Lord Chancellor, who referred in eloquent terms to the heroic and gallant deeds of Capt. Carpenter and his comrades.

ARTISTE'S LOSS.

DIAMOND NECKLACE FROM KING OF SIAM.

The many admirers of Miss Edyth Hyland, the leading lady of the Empire Revue Company, will be sorry to learn that she has lost a diamond necklace which was presented to her by the King of Siam, in token of his high appreciation of Miss Hyland's versatility. The necklace was highly appreciated by Miss Hyland. The loss was discovered by her a couple of nights ago. Every effort to locate it has so far proved fruitless and it is believed that it was either removed from her room in the Hongkong Hotel or accidentally dropped on the roadway.

Miss Hyland said this evening by the a.s. Dunera for Singapore with the Empire Revue Company. In the meantime, the police have the matter in hand.

LICENSING BOARD.

Up to 8 o'clock this afternoon there was only one nomination for the vacant seat in the Licensing Board, and that was by Mr. J. H. G. Doman, 18, Bonneville-road, Clapham Park.

CITY IMPROVEMENTS.

GOVERNMENT INTENTIONS.

This morning, a number of members of the Legislative Council, official and unofficial, accompanied His Excellency the Governor (Hon. Mr. Claud Severn, C.M.G.) on a visit to a certain lot of property in the slum district of the city. The lot in question is situated in a narrow, dirty alleyway known as Y Yam Lane, off Tung Street, and is within a stone's throw of Queen's Road, one of the main thoroughfares of the city. It is typical of many other spots in Hongkong, and illustrates the terrible quarters in which so many of the poor Chinese of the Colony live. Representatives of the Press accompanied the party.

The piece of land in question is now occupied by the skeleton of what were formerly Chinese residences, scarcely anything but the bare walls remaining. It is, we understand, the intention of the Government to resume possession of this land, for which it will pay some \$23,000, which works out at about \$6.40 per square foot. Improvements will be effected in the way of widening the thoroughfare, and possibly re-building, and then the Government will re-sell the property. This, of course, is only one of many similar places in the Colony, and we learn that the Government proposes to resume possession of many of these, as occasion offers, thereby taking the opportunity of proceeding with a large town betterment scheme. Such a policy, followed on broad and comprehensive lines, would in course of time result in relieving much of the congestion now felt in the city and also enable the Chinese to live in more hygienic surroundings than is now possible.

THE KOWLOON ROBBERY.

ANOTHER ARREST.

In connection with the robbery at Mr. E. Abraham's residence at Aimal Villas, Kowloon, in which jewellery to the value of \$3,175 was stolen, communications sent to the Macao Police resulted in the arrest of the other wanted man at Nathan Road yesterday. The Macao Police here informed the Police that the man had returned to Hongkong from Macao, where he is alleged to have endeavoured to dispose of a portion of the jewellery. As a consequence, the Police kept a sharp look out and arrested the man. Together with an accomplice who was also arrested, a few days ago, he was charged before Mr. G. N. Orme at the Police Court to-day. Both men were remanded. Inspector Gordon, who prosecuted, informed the Magistrate that the C.S.P. would like the prisoners to be committed for trial at the Supreme Court if the case was proved against them.

EXECUTION AT VICTORIA GAOL.

The Chinese who was sentenced to death for the murder of a Chinese of the Labour Corps on board the Telthyrus, while the steamer was in the Red Sea, was executed by hanging at the Victoria Gaol at 5.45 p.m. to-day.

DAY BY DAY.

All things hanging on bamboo poles, are lawful prey for thieves. At any rate, this was the deduction drawn from the statement of a thief who had the honour of facing Mr. Lindsell in Court to-day. The Magistrate:—"Why did you steal the jacket?"—"The thief."—"It was on a bamboo."—"Why did you take it off?"—"Because I was in need of it."—"Mr. Lindsell thought that the thief was in need of imprisonment to correct his morals, so he gave him two months."

Harvest-time is approaching in the country, with plenty of work for all in the fields. But a Chinese did not wait for it, he came over to Hongkong, and to-day when charged with begging before Mr. R. E. Lindsell, pleaded that he was workless, friendless and homeless. The Magistrate:—"Why do you come down then?"—"The beggar."—"There is plenty of work to do in the country."—"Nothing to do there."—"Why the harvest has just started."—"No, it has not yet started."—"You are fined \$5 or 10 days."

Can an Inspector be said to convict a prisoner? All doubts about this point were set at rest in a little Magisterial joke which emanated from a case before Mr. G. N. Orme to-day, when two Chinese were charged with gambling. Inspector Gordon, who conducted the case in referring to its nature, said that he had convicted many persons previously in similar cases. "Have you?" queried the Magistrate. "Yes, I have."—"You have convicted them?"—"Inspector Gordon now realised his mistake, and his countenance reflected the broad smiles which shone on the faces of those in Court including His Worship. He corrected himself:—"No, I should say I have had them convicted on similar charges."

DESIGN OF THE BRITISH WAR MEDAL.

SUCCESSFUL COMPETITORS.

The question of the design of the British War Medal to be issued in commemoration of the present war was discussed in 1917, when it was decided that a committee should be assembled, consisting of eminent representatives of the Royal Academy, the Royal Society, of British Sculptors, the British Museum, the National Gallery, and the Royal Mint, to determine the best method of obtaining the most artistic and suitable design.

It was decided that the design should be thrown open to competition among prominent artists, and invitations were therefore issued to 96 probable competitors. In response to these invitations designs were submitted by 51 artists. These designs were submitted to the committee, and the works of the following artists were judged to be the three best in order of merit:

- (I.) Mr. William McMillan, 14a, Cheyne-row, Chelsea.
- (II.) Mr. Charles Wheeler, 2, Justice Walk Studios, Chelsea.
- (III.) Mr. C. L. G. Doman, 18, Bonneville-road, Clapham Park.

These three have been awarded monetary prizes, the first prize being £500, the second £150, and the third £75.

Mr. McMillan's design will be the one adopted for the reverse of the medal.

Mr. W. McMillan, whose design represents St. George on horseback trampling on the Prussian shield, is a native of Aberdeen, who has already made some considerable reputation as a sculptor. He studied in London and in Italy. When the war broke out he joined the Royal Artillery, and served in the Ypres campaign.

NOTICE.

THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT & AGENCY CO., LTD.

An Interim Dividend of three and half Dollars per share for the six months ending 30th June 1919, will be payable on Monday, 28th July, on which date Dividend Warrants may be obtained on application at the Company's office.

The Transfer of Books of the Company will be closed from Friday the 18th, to Monday the 28th July (both days inclusive) during which period no transfer of shares can be registered. By order of the Board of Directors, A. SHELTON HOOPER, Secretary. Hongkong, 9th July, 1919.

THE WEST POINT BUILD- ING CO., LTD.

An Interim Dividend of Three Dollars per share for the six months ending 30th June 1919 will be payable on Monday 28th July on which date Dividend Warrants may be obtained on application at the Company's office.

The Transfer of Books of the Company will be closed from Friday the 18th, to Monday the 28th July (both days inclusive) during which period no transfer of shares can be registered. By order of the Board of Directors, A. SHELTON HOOPER, Secretary to The Hongkong Land Investment & Agency Co., Ltd. General Agents for the West Point Building Co., Ltd. Hongkong, 9th July, 1919.

THE HONGKONG CENTRAL ESTATE LIMITED.

An Interim Dividend of Four Dollars per share for the six months ending 30th June 1919 will be payable on Monday 28th July on which date Dividend Warrants may be obtained on application at the Company's office.

The Transfer of Books of the Company will be closed from Friday the 18th, to Monday the 28th July (both days inclusive) during which period no transfer of shares can be registered. By order of the Board of Directors, A. SHELTON HOOPER, Secretary to the General Managers. Hongkong, 9th July, 1919.

IF YOU CANNOT EAT

this weather try Pinkettes, the dainty little gentle-as-nature regulators for the liver and bowels.

dispel constipation, promote daily regularity, cure biliousness, sick headaches, torpid liver, pimples, coated tongue, ill-smelling breath. Of chemists everywhere, or 60 cents the vial post free, from Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., 95 Szechuen Road, Shanghai.

SHORTAGE OF BEER.

CAUSED BY STRIKES IN VANCOUVER.

The following extract from a letter received by Messrs. Hastings, Hodge and Co., Hongkong, from the British Columbia Breweries, Ltd., of Vancouver, explains the present shortage of Canadian beer in the Colony.

"Our men walked out on the 3rd June, with forty-seven other men who were called out on strike by the Trade and Labour Council here in sympathy with the strike that has been on in Winnipeg for the last four weeks, and at the present time we are unable to say when this strike will be settled, and it is certainly a very serious matter to us."

"If it is at all possible to get a shipment away for you before the end of the month, we shall certainly try to ship you something, but it all depends on when the men return to work."

"The Canadian Breweries Co., Ltd., of Vancouver, has been the only source of supply for the Colony, and with our men on strike, we are unable to supply you with beer."

"We are sorry to hear of the strike, and we are sure that the men will return to work as soon as possible."

"We are sure that the men will return to work as soon as possible."

"We are sure that the men will return to work as soon as possible."

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

NOTICE.

The Public are hereby notified that public Jimrickshas in the Peak district will not be available for hire after 3 P.M. daily.

E. D. C. WOLFE
Captain Superintendent of Police.
Hongkong, 8th July, 1919.

ST. PAUL'S CHURCH BAZAAR

To be held at St. Paul's College Gleesley.

on July, 16th & 17th 1919.
Proceeds in Aid of the Ministering Children's League, Church Extension, Christian Education.

AFTERNOON PROGRAMME
on July, 16th & 17th at 2.30 p.m.
Sale of Fancy Work, Chinese Enamel Curios &c. &c.
"Dollar" Stall, 30c. Stall & Refreshment Stall.

Price of Admission 10 cents.

EVENING PROGRAMME
on July, 16th at 7.30 p.m.
Open Air Cinematograph (Charlie Chaplain with Other Attractive Features).

Chinese Theatrical Performance with Vivid Scenery.

Price of Admission 80c. & 30c.

The Bazaar will be opened by Mrs. Gurner. Contributions will be gladly received by Miss F. C. Woo 47, Caine Road.

THE INDUSTRIAL AND COMMERCIAL BANK, LIMITED.

Head Office: 5 Des Voeux Road, Cid. Hankow Branch: Panoff Building.

Now is the Time to Start Your Account.

SAVINGS OR CURRENT

Your own Account of Resources assures You

FREEDOM OF ACTION

SELF-RESPECT

HAPPINESS

Inquiry on our SPECIAL SERVICE will be Welcome.

J. USANG LY, Manager.
Hongkong, 7th July, 1919.

NOTICE.

NOTICE.—The Hongkong Electric Co. Ltd. desire to again draw the attention of consumers to the following facts:—

Owing to the delay, due to conditions created by the war, in obtaining new Plant, the Company find difficulty in carrying the load necessary for public and private supply especially during the hours between 6 and 10 p.m.

Consumers of electric light supplied by the Company are therefore earnestly requested to use the utmost economy in the use of light and of fans during the hours mentioned in order that the possibilities of interruption in the supply, due to breakdown of the machinery, may be avoided. This particularly applies to the evenings of 18th and 19th inst. during Peace Celebrations, and consumers are especially requested not to use any electric light for illumination purposes.

GILB LIVINGSTON & CO., Agents.

NOTICE.

NOTICE.—The Colonial Secretary will be obliged if all those who went from Hongkong on Active Service and have now returned to the Colony will communicate their names and addresses to the Colonial Secretary's Office.

Colonial Secretary's Office, Hongkong, 7th July, 1919.

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Colonial Secretary's Office, Hongkong, 7th July, 1919.

VICTORIA THEATRE

FOR ONE MATINEE ONLY.

THURSDAY
5.15 P.M.

THE SEVEN-PART FILM

"MICKEY"

(MABEL NORMAND)

MATINEE PRICES AS USUAL

MATINEE PRICES AS USUAL

MATINEE PRICES AS USUAL

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REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.

(Continued from page 1.)

THE PEACE TREATY THROUGH AUSTRIAN EYES.

ENGLAND AND AMERICA WORDS OF CREATION.

Vienna, July 3.
The Press, discussing the Peace Treaty, says England and America are now lords over hundreds of millions and judges of the assembled nations, with power to pronounce the economic death sentence on refractory peoples by withholding supplies.
The Labour papers admit that evidence shows that Great Britain and the Allies did not want the war, the origin of which was undoubtedly in Vienna.

THE "FOURTH" IN PARIS.

ARMED ALLIANCE URGED.

Paris, July 3.
Franco-American fellowship found marked expression in the celebration of Independence Day in Paris. A mighty throng watched the Franco-American review in the Place Concorde. President Poincaré and Marshal Foch being present.

The American Chamber of Commerce in Paris gave a banquet to 380 guests, among them Marshal Foch, and the French Ministers. Mr. Walter Berry, President of the American Chamber of Commerce, delivered a speech saying the only remedy against Germany is a definite armed alliance between France, Great Britain and the United States and Italy, it being useless to reckon on the honour or pledged word of the German nation.

General Pershing stated that the conditions laid down in the Peace Treaty must be fulfilled and every jot of the articles must be carried out in the fullest comprehension of the terms. — *Havas*.

TURKS V. GREEKS.

Paris, July 5.
The *Temps* says the Turks have entered Aidin, which the Greeks have evacuated. Part of the town is afire and the telegraph wires are cut.

TURKISH DELEGATES LEAVE PARIS.

Paris, July 4.
The Turkish delegates have left for Lausanne.

THE PEACE TREATY.

WHEN GERMANY WILL CONSIDER RATIFICATION.

Berlin, July 5.
The *Frankfurter Zeitung's* Weimar correspondent says the Peace Treaty will be submitted to the National Assembly for ratification in the middle of next week.

MAGYARS OBEY PEACE TERMS.

Copenhagen, July 5.
A message from Prague says it is officially announced that Magyar troops completed their retirement on July 2 in Western Slovakia to the frontiers laid down by the Peace Conference and the Czech-Slovaks occupied the evacuated territory.

SPECIAL TELEGRAMS.

MUZZLING THE SHANGHAI PRESS.

THE COUNCIL CONCEDES A POINT.

Shanghai, July 8.
After a week of heated discussion, the Municipal Council recedes from its original position and modifies the proposed regulation for licensing the Press, making the powers less drastic.
The ratification meeting comes off on Thursday. Great opposition is still assumed.

THE BUDGET.

EFFECT ON SPECULATIVE INVESTMENTS.

The London agents of Hongkong firm of brokers writes from London under date of May 23 as follows:

It was confidently anticipated that after the Budget statement had been made, markets generally would go ahead. This prediction has since materialised in no uncertain manner, particularly in the industrial market.

The chief remaining factors now are the Peace negotiations and the prospect of a Government Consolidation Loan. Of these, the more important is the former and the delay which has been granted to the German delegation, together with the possibility of serious friction before the treaty is finally signed, may be expected to lead to easier prices. In fact, speculators have already been exhibiting a strong tendency to take their profits, which is not surprising, in view of the fact that there is a fairly big speculative account

REPEAL OF HONGKONG'S WAR TAX.

BILL TO COME BEFORE COUNCIL ON THE 17TH.

We understand that a Bill will be introduced in the Legislative Council on the 17th instant which will have the effect of abolishing the Hongkong War Tax of seven per cent. on landed properties, as from the 30th of June.

especially if anything on the nature of a transient crisis occurs. This would provide an excellent opportunity to the far-sighted investor to pick up cheap stock. The substantial reduction of the Excess Profits Duty has by no means had full effect in all stocks and excellent scope for his attention is provided in singling out companies which, without having experienced a merely inflated prosperity, have made big payments in Excess Profits Duty, or have built up big reserves for the purpose of entering with renewed energy into normal

HOME SPORT.

(From Our Own Correspondent.)

London, May 15.

The Turf has lost one of the best known supporters through the death of Mr. A. W. Cox who raced until recently under the name of Mr. Fairlie. This gentleman made his "pile" in Australia and after taking up his home in England, turned his attention to the breeding of thoroughbreds with wonderful success. His greatest winners were Lombard, Bayardo, Gay Crusader and My Dear; whilst Manilardo, a son of Bayardo gave promise, recently of upholding the family record.

The loss of Bayardo was a big blow to the late Mr. Cox who had refused a very tempting offer for the stallion. He, however, set his face resolutely against selling his cracks to foreigners, the interest of English bloodstock coming before his pocket. Would that we had more breeders with the same sentiments.

It is understood that all the animals in training belonging to the late Mr. Cox will be disposed of and now that racing is again in full swing, there should be spirited bidding.

AN UNJUST RULE.

Through the death of Mr. A. W. Cox, the nominations of Manilardo for several Classic events became void. This absurd and unjust rule may be altered soon if the proposals brought forward at the last Jockey Club Meeting are finally approved. It ought however, to be done away with entirely as it is most unfair to retain a law which deprives a man of his property or rather the value of it. Take this example for instance:

A gentleman may own the winner of the Two Thousand Guineas and which is also entered for the Derby and St. Leger. On the death of the owner the colt goes to the son, but owing to the rule under notice, the nominations for the Derby and St. Leger are void. But for the rule, the colt might have won these events and apart from the loss in stakes, there is also the lessened value at the stud, as obviously a Derby winner is of greater value as a sire than a stallion which has not secured the big Epsom race. The sooner the rule is washed out the better as nothing connected with our sports and pastimes should ever be of a nature to do harm or act unfairly.

THE OLYMPIC GAMES.

The Rev. S. de C. Laffin, Hon. Sec. of the British Olympic Association recently made a masterly appeal to home sportsmen to support the holding of Olympic Games at Antwerp in 1920. In this he touches on a note which cannot be too widely heard. It is that we must not set too great a store on winning. As he very aptly puts it, we cannot always expect to win, but we can always set an example of the true sporting spirit. This is excellent and it will be all the better for our reputation as a nation of sportsmen if this is kept in mind.

Undoubtedly Mr. Laffin makes out a good case for supporting the Olympic Games, which some Englishmen are in favour of dropping. Where he is wrong however, is in seeking to support a project for reviving them so early as 1920. That the British Empire should and will support the Olympic movement is the opinion of the writer, but 1920 seems much too soon. We have to get our own athletic affairs in order and three years hence would appear to be quite early enough for the revival. That the sequence of four years will be broken cannot be helped the Great War having upset many things.

A break of ten years will occur should the revival take place in 1922 and that would seem to be about the earliest to meet with real approval. The British sporting spirit is a good one and it is this which makes the average English cricketer object to the "barracking" in Australian cricket and the "roosting" in American baseball.

Likewise giving ones rival the backwash at Henley, impeding him on the running path, or in the case of a street fight hitting a man below the belt, kicking him or hitting him when down, is looked on as unfair and not playing the game.

Not that our Englishmen are not capable of these "backwash" tricks at times. Unfortunately we know that in certain parts of Lancashire it is accepted as quite the thing to "kick" an opponent's legs out from under him.

PRO-GERMAN CHINESE.

DILEMMA OF CHIEF OF POLICE AT PAKHOI.

Pakhoi, June 14.—When "the last of the Germans" vacated this port, the Police department took charge of their property. Lam Fong, the chief of police, took up his quarters at the German Consulate. Within the last few days his successor in office, Pu Cheung-wing, arrived from Canton.

His arrival was the result of various accusations made against Lam Fong. When matters began to get warm the ex-chief was anxious to leave. A wire from the Consul for Holland at Canton to the Customs authorities here prevented his doing so by boat. When he attempted to start quietly overland his (unpaid) police detained his luggage.

Among other things Lam Fong is now charged with having, while in occupation of the German Consulate opened certain boxes belonging to German subjects, and made use of the contents. Incidentally it is reported that some of the contents found their way into the luggage, but this Lam Fong declares is false. He is also said to have mortgaged a house belonging to one of the Germans for \$500, saying the money was needed for "repatriation" expenses. The merchants say that the money for this purpose was put up by them.

As Lam Fong was very active in his efforts to get the German residents sent away the present charges are doubtless by way of retaliation on the part of some of the pro-German Chinese here. — *N. C. Daily News*.

but they are a very small minority.

Where British sportsmanship has suffered in connection with past Olympic Games is through the action of a few officials and Pressmen, particularly the latter. Unfounded charges of unfair tactics against American athletes at the last Olympiad by two or three representatives of London papers did us a lot of harm and led many Americans to assume we as a nation were bad losers. If we take Mr. Laffin's words to heart, we shall enter into the next Olympic Games in a much better spirit than last time and come out of them with more credit. If we cannot always win, we can always show a good example in sportsmanship.

BOXING.

It comes as strange reading to the average home sportsman to learn that Willard and Dempsey are to contest their championship bout over twelve rounds. Up to now America has set England a good example in this direction and tried to ensure a true decision by making championships of such a length that one man or the other will prove his superiority. Of course twelve rounds may prove all sufficient if the big fellows come together on July 4th as fixed, whilst the shortening of the contest should result in faster boxing. All the same, one inclines to the opinion that the National Sporting Club's rule that championships bouts shall be of twenty rounds is a good one. Mention of the big American boxers is a reminder that certain Welsh and Hebrew boxers slipped out of England and went to America so as to dodge the Army. All sportsmen know how to place these unworthy representatives of the boxing world, but so far the authorities have not, as hoped, announced that they will not be allowed to box in England again.

DRICOLL TO BOX AGAIN.

Should Jim Driscoll ever again take part in a championship match we shall owe it to the war and his military life. When he and Owen Moran boxed a draw for the feather weight belt he said he would retire and no doubt meant it. His Army life has done him so much good however, that he has made a serious match in agreeing to meet Francis Rossi of Pontypool in a twenty rounds bout at the end of May. The latter has just added to his record by beating Brooks of Aldgate in ten rounds at Liverpool and he will certainly prove a real trial horse to Driscoll. Should the two feather weight champions meet, we shall expect him to make another step by meeting a Britisher for the feather weight title now held by Tancy Lee of Scotland. As yet however, the war has prevented his doing so.

THE NEW CONSORTIUM.

U. S. MINISTER MAKES A STATEMENT.

Peking, June 27.—When questioned about the attack on the new consortium appearing in the *Shientia Sait Pao* and one or two other Japanese controlled newspapers, Dr. P. S. Reinsch, the American Minister, made the following statement to-day:

"The new consortium is an outcome of the efforts of friendly nations to find a sound basis for Chinese finance which will assure abundant financial support to the Chinese Government and nation on fair terms and will relieve the Chinese Government of the necessity of making loans under general conditions unfavourable to it."

"The arrangement rests upon open co-operation between America, Great Britain, France and Japan in a spirit of helpfulness to China. The agreement involves no monopoly; the group of each nation is to include every institution interested in Chinese finance. Other nations interested in China will be admitted when they have the necessary capital strength."

"The consortium exists for purely financial purposes. It does not constitute a monopoly for contracting or furnishing of materials. As it unified the foreign interests in China, it will arrest the partition of China through the growth of local spheres of influence. It will strengthen the Chinese Government by giving it sound and abundant financial support and by making its action more effective. It will benefit the Chinese people by all the advantages which flow from a sound, well established financial system."

"The Chinese Government with the unified support of the great Powers, will be strengthened in every function it exercises. The consortium is to embrace all government loans whether made for administrative or industrial purposes, not of course including loans made to private individuals or companies for industrial or commercial enterprises."

"The inclusion of industrial government loans is manifestly necessary because no sound financial system can be introduced short of covering all the loan operations of the Government."

"The foreign lenders have the right to demand security for their investment but they will not seek concessions and special local preferences or control over the natural resources of the country; their security will be the assurance of the application of the borrowed funds to the purposes to which the Chinese Government has allotted them."

"The best security from every point of view is found in improved methods of revenue and general administration. Foreign lenders are entitled to have strict methods of accountability and effective civil service rules applied."

"It is important that the people of China should thoroughly understand what is proposed and not be misled by partial views. This is a matter for the representatives of industry or commerce as well as of public opinion generally to discuss with a view to a better understanding of the national needs and the best methods of meeting them."

"It may be well to look with a certain amount of caution on any unfavourable opinion expressed before such full discussion and complete understanding of the actual plan. What may be best for the country may not be welcome to some."

OFFICERS' RETURN TO THE ARMY.

It is stated by the War Office that many officers who have been demobilised are applying for permission to rejoin the Army for service in the Armies of Occupation. Such applications may be considered in the cases of Special Reserve and Territorial Force officers, who have been demobilised, and officers who have been released from military duty under Army Order 10 of 1919. It is provided, however, that permission to rejoin will be given only when the number of volunteers from among officers still serving is insufficient to fill authorised establishments, or when a return to active duty of those "down" demobilised unemployed will permit the release of officers who have been compulsorily retained for service for a new period of 12 months.

HOTEL LISTS.

HONGKONG HOTEL.

Corrected to 4th July, 1919.

E. S. Abraham	R. M. Joseph
Mr. & Mrs. E. G. Anderson	J. H. N. Kitwich
J. L. Buchner	James Kent
D. M. Biggar	Madam E. Keeler
Capt. W. Black	J. T. Kidd
Mr. & Mrs. R. E. Bergeron	G. Lansud
E. B. Boerick	G. H. Lynott
Mrs. E. R. Bellion	Mr. and Mrs. O. Lauritsen
R. J. Birbeck	Mme. Leiria
Mr. & Mrs. S. Bisaney	Mrs. Liddell
Maj. & Mrs. G. J. Black	Miss H. Lillie
Master Black	G. Ludin
Capt. and Mrs. Branch	J. Marocki
W. G. Brownell	E. J. Mahon
N. Burns	Mr. & Mrs. T. R. E. McInnes
T. Coopman	Dr. G. W. McKean
W. G. Chan	Mrs. Nilsson
N. Croucher	Mr. & Mrs. F. D. Niblett
R. V. Cameron	W. P. Neeson
Mr. & Mrs. E. A. Carvalho	Capt. O. A. Commundsen
J. H. Cogrove	F. Powell
F. W. Cox	H. H. Peterson
W. C. McDonald	Chas. Park
P. Demaretz	Mr. & Mrs. A. C. Potosky
H. E. A. Dary	Mrs. H. H. Petrick
Haig Dilekian	D. A. Preston
Mrs. F. E. Davis	Mr. & Mrs. C. R. Powrie
Mrs. J. A. Doune	V. J. S. Rumble
Miss E. Esnault	G. Ross
Miss K. Euanison	E. H. Ray
Mr. & Mrs. J. C. Falk	Miss F. Reay
D. H. Farrant	Mr. & Mrs. E. M. Raymond
Joe Fisher	G. Sibley
Mr. & Mrs. Graham	H. Stephens
R. W. Gammatt	C. E. Seybt
A. C. Graeme	Miss H. F. Skinner
H. B. Gallop	Mrs. W. H. Sparke
N. C. Galuzzi	Steenby
O. L. Henry	P. A. Tyron
Miss E. Hyland	Mrs. Tobiasse
Mrs. McConnell	W. H. Treherne
Hussey	H. Tubandjian
H. H. Hart	Mr. & Mrs. C. E. Templeton
It. H. H. D. Hemmel	H. J. Vollenweider
Capt. T. P. Hall	Thos. Vint
G. Harper	W. B. Widner
A. Holgersen	Mr. & Mrs. J. M. D. Wolf
H. P. Holzheiser	Mr. & Mrs. J. H. Williams
A. Shelton Hooper	Mrs. L. M. Joblin
Capt. & Mrs. R. Immes	J. Wilkie
Mrs. M. Joblin	

PAK HOTEL.

Corrected to 5th July, 1919.

Capt. Allen	A. E. Haberson
F. E. J. Adams	Mrs. and Miss Holsworthy
Mrs. C. Bull	H. du F. Hutchison
Mr. and Mrs. Bachtell	son
Mr. and Mrs. Beach	Miss Knight
Maj. F. T. Bover	Sir Ellis Kadoorie
Dr. & Mrs. Byers	W. A. Knight
O. T. Breakpear	Mr. and Mrs. R. Kewley
Mr. and Mrs. Bridger	Maj. Logan
Bridger, Jr.	J. D. Lloyd
Dr. and Mrs. N. Brice	Mr. Mixin
Beicovitz	Mons. & Mme. de Mattos
W. A. Butterfield	J. Finlay Miller
Capt. G. L. Baker	Mr. and Mrs. J. Martin
G. W. Barton	Mr. and Mrs. J. Milne
C. R. Bird	D. McMurray
Mr. & Mrs. D. K. Blair	Miss Phillips
C. M. Blaker	T. L. Perkins
A. Button	Mr. and Mrs. J. Butler
Capt. T. H. Butler	Thursby Pelham
Rev. R. A. Bundie, C. F.	Mr. and Mrs. J. Filger
H. J. Brett	Rowans
Col. and Mrs. Crosse	E. A. Ram
W. A. Cornell	W. E. Roberts
D. Chevallier	Mr. & Mrs. Murray Scott
Mrs. Cooks	Mr. V. J. Scantlebury
R. C. Comrie	Mr. and Mrs. J. Stevens
J. Cochrane	Mr. and Mrs. J. Stobbs
Lt.-Col. E. G. Coles	A. Findlay Smith
Mrs. Cormack	Mr. and Mrs. V. Findlay Smith
L. J. Davies	Lt. and Mrs. Thornton
Mr. & Mrs. John Duncan	Mr. & Mrs. Teleman
M. and Mrs. O. Eager	Maj. Gen. V. Ventris
C. Evans	Col. John Ward
Mr. and Mrs. Floquet	Mr. and Mrs. G. P. Wilson
Mr. and Mrs. F. F. F. F. F.	Maj. Wakeman
Mr. and Mrs. G. G. G. G.	Mr. & Mrs. E. J. Warren
Mr. and Mrs. H. H. H. H.	J. M. Zehoven

CARLTON HOTEL.

Corrected to 7th July, 1919.

Miss C. Alvarez	Miss M. Long
A. P. Burke	F. Lammert
J. A. Busto	Miss L. M. Mays
J. H. Bonthes	S. Martin
H. Benson	E. V. Marks
E. Bertie	C. U. Morris
Miss V. Berry	L. Major
Mrs. F. E. Camm	H. Menton
son	Mr. and Mrs. C. Corbet
N. Crawford	J. R. Neale
G. Carter	A. N. N. N.
Miss Carrette	A. C. Navarro
H. Dijkstra	G. Osborne
J. Douglas	Mr. and Mrs. H. G. Palmer
W. Douglas	R. G. Palmer
M. Recours	A. P. P. P.
L. Evangelista	A. P. P. P.
F. H. Foster	A. P. P. P.
Miss D. Fay	A. P. P. P.
C. F. F. F.	A. P. P. P.
G. G. G. G.	A. P. P. P.
R. H. G. G.	A. P. P. P.
L. G. G. G.	A. P. P. P.
H. G. G. G.	A. P. P. P.
M. G. G. G.	A. P. P. P.
Mr. Henderson	J. O. Slater
Mrs. Hamilton	Mr. and Mrs. S. S. S.
Mr. Phillips	Mr. and Mrs. T. T. T.
Mr. and Mrs. U. U. U.	

CABLE DELAYS TO THE EAST.

SERIOUS COMPLAINTS FROM MANCHESTER.

Manchester, May 16.—The delays on the cables to the East are again a subject of serious complaint by Manchester merchants. The improvement that was brought about by previous urgent representations, and particularly by the ventilation of traders' grievances in the *Times*, has disappeared, and matters are as bad as ever they were. It is again taking between 20 and 30 days to get replies to telegrams to India and China, and there is also heavy delay on messages to the Near East.

In a letter he is sending to-night to Sir Auckland Geddes, acting President of the Board of Trade, Mr. Edwin Stockton, president of the Manchester Chamber of Commerce, says that much of the advantage of the freer conditions of trade brought about by the removal of the restrictions on exports to neutral countries and the abrogation of black lists of foreign houses, is in danger of being lost "owing to the really hopeless position of the cable service between this country and both the Near and Far East." The delays render business quite impossible. He therefore urges that merchants should be allowed to use their codes, which serve the double purpose of shortening telegrams and saving expense. Certified copies in plain language could be lodged with the Post Office.

Mr. Stockton asks whether the wireless system is being fully used, and whether Government and Press messages are not taking a somewhat undue share of the available services. He suggests that an aerial service might be arranged to connect up cables out of repair, and inquires whether the censorship of business cables cannot now be relaxed. In conclusion he says:—"Merchants are gravely embarrassed by the present conditions, and you will earn the gratitude of the whole commercial community if you can bring about a real improvement."

— *Times*.

EARLIER TELEGRAMS.

THE EX-KAISER'S TRIAL.

Amsterdam, July 3.
Interviewed by the "Telegraaf" a high Government authority stated the question of the extradition of the ex-Kaiser will be of a solely judicial character. The demand for extradition will be examined in the light of the laws and treaties connected therewith. If the demand is found formally correct the tribunal at Utrecht in whose jurisdiction Amerongen is situated must hear the ex-Kaiser and within a fortnight thereafter advise the Government of its decision. The Government will then make its final decision. The "Telegraaf" declares that it is exceedingly doubtful whether his extradition will be permitted.

London, July 4.
Reuter learns that the note to Holland regarding extradition of the ex-Kaiser will be signed by 22 or 23 Powers.

The announcement that the Kaiser will be tried in London has started a flood of speculation regarding the procedure. It is expected that Holland will not resist the representation of practically the entire civilized world for extradition.

The "Daily Mail" says the Kaiser will be brought to England in a British ship and imprisoned in the Tower. Proceedings will be delayed awaiting the arrival of the Japanese judge. The specific counts in the indictment are expected to be violation of the neutrality of Belgium and Luxembourg. The death sentence is unlikely. The court will probably decide on detention for life. The Kaiser will be allowed to choose his own counsel, but with the narrowing of the indictment no attempt will be made to prolong the proceedings by calling a mass of witnesses. If permitted a British judge will preside.

Paris, July 4.
The French press comments with satisfaction on the announcement that the Allies have decided upon the trial of the ex-Kaiser by an international Allies' tribunal sitting in London.

WOMEN'S EMANCIPATION BILL.

London, July 4.
In the House of Commons Major Astor, representing the Local Government Board, opposed the third reading of the Women's Emancipation Bill which the Labour Party introduced. He said the Government would introduce its own Bill next week to redeem its election pledge of equality in civil and judicial but not in ecclesiastical matters. Powers would be taken for exclusion from certain branches of the Civil Service, notably the Indian, where it was considered by all competent authorities it would be unwise to admit women at present on the same terms as men. The Bill would also enable Peeresses to sit in the House of Lords where it was considered desirable. It would not deal with the franchise comprehensively, because it might have to be revised later, in consequence of proposals for devolution within the United Kingdom.

The House of Commons has carried the third reading of the Women's Emancipation Bill by 100 to 83. No political significance attaches to the Government's defeat.

THE PREMIER'S SPEECH.

London, July 4.
The newspapers warmly approve Mr. Lloyd George's masterly justification of the Peace Treaty, especially his picture of what would have been the fate of the Allies under the heel of victorious Germany. The Premier's catalogue of suppositions of defeat led to a dramatic interruption from Mr. Docker, the member for Sexton, who interjected: "They would have had to kill us all first." The Prince of Wales heard the speech from the Royal seat over the clock. The Premier spoke with all his old fire, but he looked pale and tired and was suffering with a cough.

BRITISH EVACUATION OF RUSSIA.

London, July 4.
Reuter understands that the British evacuation of North Russia has already begun and by the time the ice forms there will be no British troops there except the volunteer missions. The British troops will also be withdrawn from the Caucasus. It is pointed out that the evacuation has always been the Government's intention.
General Deskin captured Tsaritsin on June 28 after hard fighting, taking many prisoners and much booty.

GERMANS AND ESTHONIANS.

Copenhagen, July 4.
As the result of Allied mediation an armistice between the Estonians and German troops was signed at Riga on July 3, providing that the Imperial German troops shall evacuate Letland quickly and both Imperial and Baltic Landeswehr leave Riga by July 5.

GERMANY'S SEA CRIMES.

London, July 4.
Reuter learns that the Admiralty has prepared a list of seventy German naval officers, including von Tirpitz, who will be tried for crimes on sea. The list will be submitted to the committee dealing with acts violating the laws and customs of war.

THE DAVIS CUP.

London, July 4.
The following are the Davis Cup selections. The preliminary round will be played on July 25.—British Isles: Roper Barrett, Kingscote, Arthur Lowe, Maygordale; South Africa: Aitken, Dodd, Raymond, Norton.

AMERICAN TOURISTS.

Paris, July 4.
The French press is taking up the important question of the admission of American tourists into France. The French Government is expected to make a decision on this point in the near future.

EARLIER TELEGRAMS.

FRANCE'S SECURITY.

Paris, July 3.
The new triple pact insures France against attack. America and Great Britain will immediately intervene if Germany violates the Rhine stipulations. The essential paragraph in the preamble of the agreement signed at Versailles on June 28th, runs: "Whereas the United States and France fear the stipulations relating to the left bank of the Rhine may not provide adequate security and protection to France."

Paris, July 4.
Concerning the defensive alliance between the United States, Britain and France the French press declares that popular sentiment in America and Britain will inspire energetic execution of the terms in case of need.

RECRUITING.

London, July 4.
Reuter learns that recruiting has progressed very satisfactorily, averaging between 4,000 and 5,000 men weekly for the past six weeks. Over 200,000 of the old professional army who had not finished their time are among the new recruits. The bulk of the new men have enlisted for either four or seven years. Consequently it is hoped all men who have fought in the war will be released before the expiration of the Military Service Act. The first obligation is the sending of twenty battalions to India to relieve the men there.

THE LEAGUE'S DUTIES.

Paris, July 4.
M. Tardieu, commenting on the duties of the League of Nations, said inter-Ally Peace Councils must replace the former War Councils, for the first time war having brought about direct contact between the technical experts of the different Allied countries. Therefore the old system of diplomacy must go.

THE FRENCH CENSORSHIP.

Paris, July 4.
M. Clemenceau has stated that the French censorship will end with the ratification of the Treaty by the United States, Britain and Germany.

THE PRINCE'S COMING TOUR.

London, July 4.
The Prince of Wales, addressing Australian soldiers in London, said he hoped to see them in Australia very soon.

REVOLUTION IN PERU.

Lima, July 4.
A revolution has broken out. The President and Cabinet have been imprisoned.

THE FOURTH IN PARIS.

Paris, July 4.
Independence Day celebrations began in Paris when the city authorities received General Pershing and Admiral Knapp, Marshal Foch being present. General Pershing and Admiral Knapp were presented with Grand Gold Medals. General Pershing was the guest of the French Government at a banquet presided over by the French Minister for Marine. General Pershing said: "The soul of France and the soul of America are welded for all time. We may now go hand in hand together through the years of peace which our common sacrifices have won."

ACROSS THE ATLANTIC.

London, July 4.
The position of R24 at 3 a.m. this morning, Greenwich time, was 51.20 north, 45.40 west.
R24 reached Notre Dame Bay at six this morning and is expected to arrive at St. John's at noon.
R24 was lost in a dense fog north of Trinity Bay, at 6.30 Greenwich mean time.

WORLD'S BOXING CHAMPIONSHIP.

Toledo (Ohio), July 4.
For the world's heavyweight boxing championship Dempsey beat Willard, the holder, in the third round.

THE COUNCIL OF FIVE.

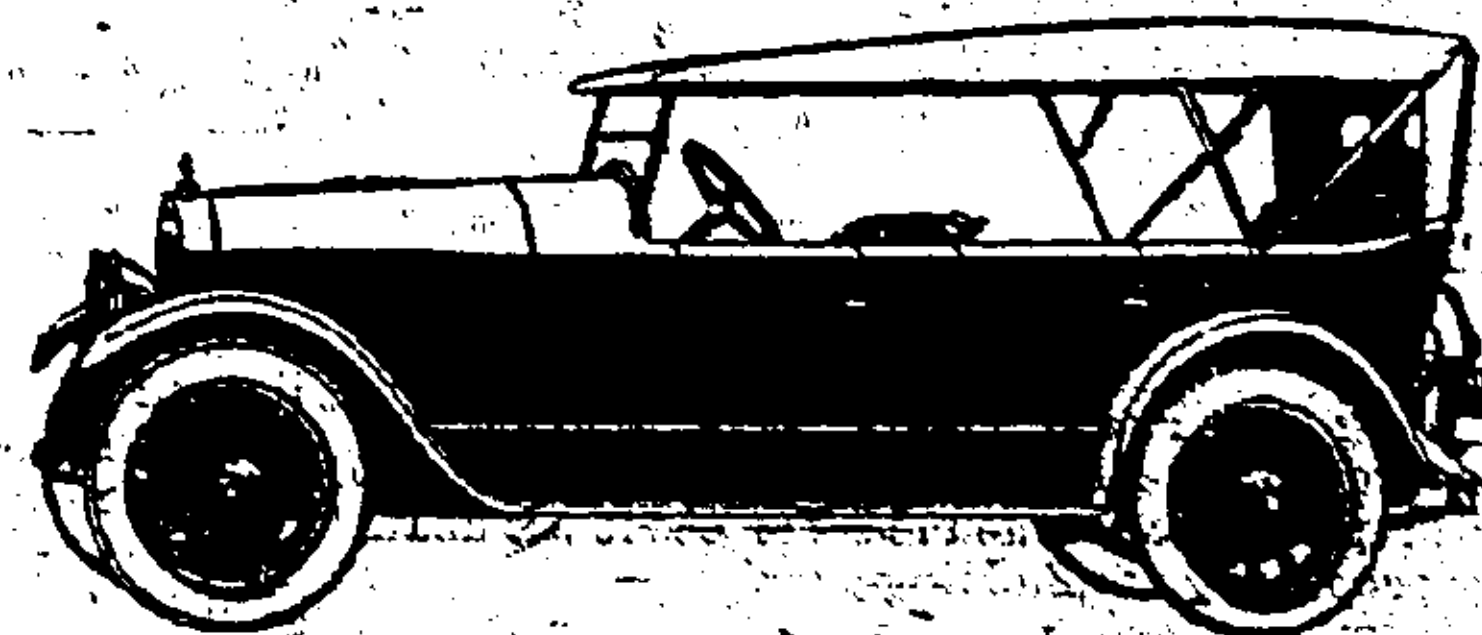
Paris, July 3.
Japan has been included in the Council of Five, the members being: M. Pichon, Mr. Balfour, Signor Tittoni and Baron Makino.

FRANCE AND THE VATICAN.

Paris, July 3.
In a debate in the Chamber, M. Viviani said he personally had no objection to resumption of diplomatic relations between France and the Vatican, which is in view.

THE SILVER MARKET.

London, July 4.
Silver market at 25 1/2 and closed at 25 1/2.



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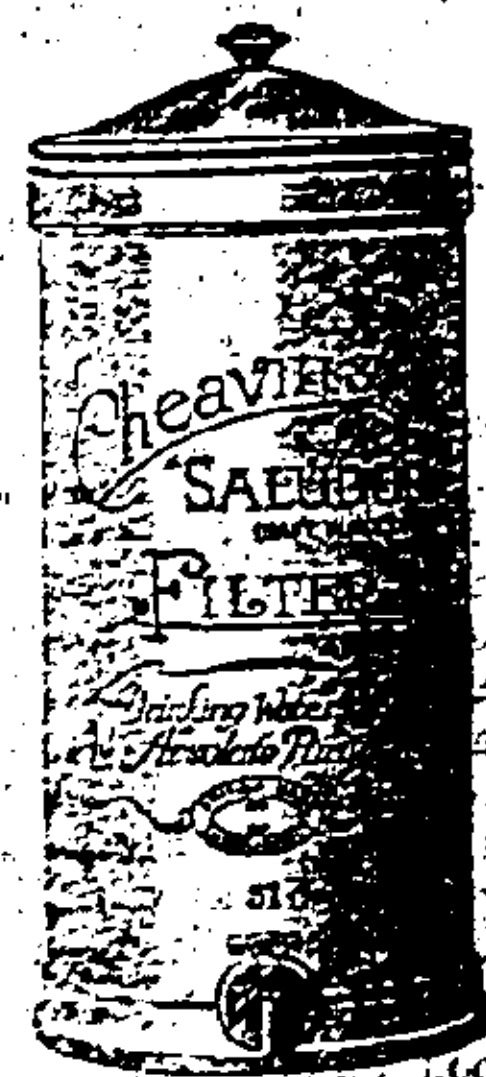
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UNCLAIMED TELEGRAMS.

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The following Unclaimed Telegrams are lying here:—

Woofoehiang, from Shanghai.
Admiral Rodgers, Gunboat General Alava, from Peking.
Liáng Wang Chungwa Co., from Shanghai.
Everett, from Kobe.
Kanjiro Memotani, s.s. Yokohama Maru, from Osaka.
Mullie, Hongkong Hotel, from Nara.
Yahsang, from Hankow.
Tamkwonkai, from Shanghai.
Suiguan, 26, Yeesowkankai, from Amoy.
Leehohghin, from Amoy.
Continental Trading, Queens Road, from Kobe.
Cheung, from Shanghai.
Modula, from Kobe.

L. KRING

Act. Superintendent
Hongkong July 4, 1919.

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